We Have Passed the Ten Thousand Mark, But We Have Only Started

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THE friends and supporters of The DAILY WORKER have answered our call to Keep The DAILY WORKER. We have collected to date, more than $10,000. But this is only a small part of the fund we must raise if The DAILY WORKER is to exist.

We must have, within the coming few weeks, the full quota of $50,000. So far we have gotten only $12,000 of the money we need. Of course, there is considerable money in the hands of our friends and sympathizers. Bazaars, banquets, rescue parties, mass meetings and dances have been arranged. All of this will net considerable funds but we must hurry in our efforts. Every Workers Party district organizer and city secretary should immediately rush what he has on hand. There is no use of waiting to send big lump sums. Keep the flow steady even tho the funds that you will send now won't be as big as you hope to send later.

By the end of October, we should have at least $15,000. This will give us the chance to put thru some of our plans for a better DAILY WORKER. This will give us a chance to meet some of the bills which we should have met long ago. The readers of The DAILY WORKER must keep in mind that the capitalist institutions are not as generous with The DAILY WORKER as The DAILY WORKER is with the trade unions and labor organizations in the matter of credit.

We have a big paper bill to meet. We must meet this bill within three days. If we do not do so, there will be no paper on which to print The DAILY WORKER.

Unless $5,000 are collected by the Keep The DAILY WORKER army within this week, it means that we cannot have paper on which to print the daily.

If you want to keep The DAILY WORKER then say so now. Do it now. Better today than tomorrow. Don't postpone. In this case, it may be too late. Whatever funds you can possibly secure, do so instantly and rush the contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

The class conscious workers don't have to be convinced of the necessity of keeping The DAILY WORKER. But it is necessary that the class conscious men and women, the readers and supporters and friends of The DAILY WORKER go out amongst their fellow workers and convince them that The DAILY WORKER must be kept alive and going stronger than ever.

This is not a hard task. You have done it before. You can do it now. But you must do it more energetically and more quickly than ever before.

Everything else that you are doing must take a back seat before the main task—Keep The DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

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DENY NEW SACCO-VANZETTI TRIAL

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NOW, that Debs is dead the capitalists are very willing to present him with a pair of wings and permit his name to be mentioned in polite circles. The man who was the bete noir of American capitalism for over a generation is no longer a danger—so the capitalists think. It is true that they pass lightly over his anti-war record when commenting on his death. To brave the militarists when they have decided on a mass blood bath is to set a bad example to the cannon fodder. Therefore, even tho many capitalist papers now express doubt as to the wisdom of this country entering the world war, they are always careful to castigate anybody who would carry his objection to the point of active opposition when the war dogs have begun barking.

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LOCAL Terre Haute papers, the so-called labor paper that exists there, as well as the capitalist papers slobbered over the memory of Debs. But not the real Debs by a long shot. The Debs the capitalists and labor fakers eulogized could not well be distinguished from a retired and reformed pirate who had decided to spend his declining years doing penance for his sins, by spending part of his loot in works of mercy, thereby winning the affections of those whom he benefited.

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THE labor paper talks about standing by his grave, cherishing his memory in his heart and such stereotyped twaddle, but instead of pledging to carry on the militant fight that Debs waged against capitalism it says: "The passing of Debs takes the last of the great labor leaders of the world, of the old school of thought, at a time when labor is demanding a more spiritual and humanitarian settlement of its problems." Debs did not believe in "spiritual" and "humanitarian" settlements of the labor problem. What the labor editor means is that our modern labor leaders do not believe in labor fighting for its rights. They favor begging the capitalists for favors.

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THE local capitalist paper says: "The world is assimilating Debs. There is seen here and there the mutualization of industry. There is noted growing shareholdings in enterprises. The elevation of the general living scale owes some of its materialization to Debs. These things have come about under names other than Debs had for them." Thus the capitalist paper echoes the views of the labor paper, in different words. Capital and labor are getting nearer to each other! In fact it is no longer easy to tell them apart! This is the jargon that seeks to steal the inspiring memory of Debs' life-long battle from the workingclass of America who are yet as enslaved as when Debs first raised his voice in their behalf.

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AND none of the speakers at the funeral services for Debs, did much better. Hillquit, with a smirk on his countenance as if he were auctioning off a watch, talked of Debs' "spiritual stature" and "moral grandeur." Similar tosh was piled on the late Warren G. Harding. Hillquit talked of his

(Continued on page 2)

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS GATHER AT 'GENE DEBS' BIER TO PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO LABOR'S CHAMPION

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Thousands of workers representing every race under the sun, gathered in Terre Haute, Indiana, last Saturday to pay a last tribute to 'Gene Debs, the beloved working class leader, and as fearless a fighter for labor as the American labor movement ever produced.

They came on trains from distant cities and in trolley cars from neighboring towns. With uncovered heads they stood in a reverential attitude around the modest home where the now silent battler for labor lay cold in death.

Debs Hated Capitalism.

While much has been said of the universal love that Debs inspired, the audience was composed of workers almost exclusively. The socialist leaders who are now trying to transform the fighting Debs into a puny pacifist, were not able to convince the capitalists that Debs loved them.

No man in the history of the American labor movement hated the capitalists more than did Debs and the capitalists knew it. Despite the efforts of Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, Victor Berger and Seymour Stedman, in carefully prepared speeches at the services, to represent Debs as "the perfect lover" the pages of American labor history in which Debs participated have a different story to tell. Debs was "the perfect hater" of capitalism.

Chicago Delegation.

Early on Saturday hundreds of workers began to make their way to Terre Haute. There were delegations from labor organizations. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago

(Continued on page 2)

ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY IN PLENARY SESSION DISCIPLINES LEADING MEMBERS OF OPPOSITION

By JOHN PEPPER
(Special Radio to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 24. — The published announcement of the results of the October 23 Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party, adopted the following decisions:

"In view of the violation of party discipline by Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Piatakoff, Evdokimoff, Sokolnikoff, Smilga, members of the Central Committee, and Mrs. Nikolaieva, deputy member of the Central Committee, the Central Committee censures these above named and warns them that such conduct is inadmissable for members of the leading party organ.

"As Zinoviev does not express the political line of the All-Union Communist Party within the Communist International, and in view of his leading factional work within the Communist International having lost him the confidence of the Communist parties (German, British, French, American and others) as declared in their decisions, the Plenum considers impossible further work by Zinoviev in the Communist International.

"In view of the leading factional activities by Trotsky and Kamenev since the July Plenum, Trotsky is relieved of his duties as a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and Kamenev is relieved of his duties as a deputy member of the Political Bureau.

"In view of Dzerjinsky's death, Arkahelashvili, first candidate to Central Committee membership, is elected to be a member of the Central Committee."

The Plenum decided to add to the agenda of the party conference to be held beginning the 26th of October, the question of the opposition and the inner-party situation, with Stalin as the reporter.

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE DENOUNCES KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS; REJECTS INVITATION TO CHICAGO "ROUNDUP"

Denouncing the Roman Catholic Church and its subsidiary, the Knights of Columbus, as enemies of the working class, and calling on all Catholic workers to help build the trade unions, help organize the labor party and depend on their own powers of leadership, J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for the Workers (Communist) Party for United States senator from Illinois, has replied to an invitation of the Knights of Columbus to attend its "Festival and Round-up," this week at the K. of C. Building, 4711-21 West Madison Street.

The blanket invitation of the Knights of Columbus was undoubtedly mailed to all candidates, accounting for the fact that one was sent to the Communist candidate. It was signed by Peter M. Kelly, chairman, and Francis Murphy, secretary, and was no doubt an effort to annex a good chunk of the campaign slush funds of the old party candidates. Engdahl's letter sent to Chairman Kelly follows:

K. of C. Gets Rejection.

Peter M. Kelly, Chairman,
Knights of Columbus,
K. of C. Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir: In response to your invitation of Oct. 21st, to attend the

(Continued on page 2.)

POLICE ATTACK BRITISH MINERS; STRIKE CRISIS DUE TO LEADERS' SPINELESS POLICY; COOK WEAKENS

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In the Lanarkshire coal fields the government is using open violence against the striking miners. Hundreds of special police brutally attacked a strikers' parade and made many arrests. In addition the government forces descended upon peaceful mass meetings and broke them up with violent clubbings of the workers.

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The Miners Fight in the Balance.
By R. PALME DUTT.

LONDON (By Mail).—The position confronting the miners is now very grave indeed. The delegate conference has remitted the negotiations and government proposals to the district for the expression of their opinion, without any recommendation of either

(Continued on page 3)

SMITH OKEHED BY NEW YORK TRADES BODY

Protests of Left Wing Are Over-ridden

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK
(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 24.— The message of independent working class political action as opposed to "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies," stirred the usually dull session of the Central Trades and Labor Council when its non-partisan political committee brot in a report endorsing democratic and republican politicians for the coming election.

Furrier Leads.

The position of the left wing was clearly stated by Samuel Liebowitz, of the Furriers' Union, who declared that there "must be a party of labor. An organization in the field representing only the working class."

The report of the committee was made by its chairman, Edward McCaffery of the Teamsters' Union, who brot in a report in favor of Smith for governor, and on the question of United States senator, taking a "neutral" position, declaring that both Senator Wadsworth, republican and Bob Wagner, democratic, are friends of labor. Thomas Rock, representing the Pavers' and Rammers' Union, a former republican assemblyman, brot in a minority report in favor of Odgen Mills, for governor.

Assails Smith.

Fanny Warshefsky, of the Furriers' Union, said that "as a worker, I want to know what has Smith done for labor? He opposed the 8-hour bill for women and is now attempting to force compulsory arbitration on the 40,000 striking cloakmakers which has resulted in an injunction being issued against the workers."

Thomas J. Curtis of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union made a feeble defense of Smith. Liebowitz, who was the next speaker, said that "Smith may be the best man in the world, as an individual, but he does not represent the labor movement even tho he occasionally supports certain labor bills."

Holland Defends Tammany.

James P. Holland, former president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and now holding a political plum under Mayor Jimmie Walker as a member of the bureau of standards and appeals, then took the floor in defense of Tammany Hall. He stated that there are no labor men running in this election. Also the workers do not want either the socialist or republican parties.

Emma Yeniski of Local No. 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers, said that "we are told that the democratic party is against injunctions. We have been told that before. But I have found out differently on the picket line when we see the democratic police commissioner arresting as many as 150 workers in one day.

Worries About DAILY WORKER.

Joseph P. Conghlin, secretary of the council, said that "Smith is not the very best, but he is the best we can get now. I suppose The DAILY WORKER will come out tomorrow with a story claiming that Tammany Hall has captured The New York Central Trades and Labor Council."

Frank Van Prat of the Cigarmakers' Union, Local No. 144, claimed that Senator Wadsworth is against picketing, and Wagner is no better—both being candidates of the capitalist class. The same point of view was expressed by Joseph Zack of Local No. 38, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

After a lengthy discussion the report of the committee was adopted which includes the endorsement of Smith for governor; Murphy for comptroller; Ottinger for attorney general and both both Wagner and Wadsworth for senator.

Elect Officers.

The regular election of officers of the council took place. Joseph Ryan being re-elected president and Joseph P. Coughlin, secretary.

Among the candidates for the executive council, the left wingers, Frank Van Prat and Samuel Liebowitz received 70 and 56 votes respectively. The high man among the 14 who was elected received 231 votes and the lowest 111 votes.

Stand For Debs.

At the beginning of the meeting on a motion by Coughlin the assembly stood for one minute in memory of Eugene V. Debs. Coughlin declared that outside of Gompers, Debs has been the most abused and at the same time one of the most advanced thinkers in the American labor movement. He pointed out the fight the New York labor movement made for his release when he was in jail.

JOE TUMULTY IN BIG VICTORY IN SUB-DIST. SEVEN

Progressive Hands the Machine a Knockout

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 24.—The important convention of Sub-district No. 7, of Dist. 12, U. M. W. A., heard Joe Tumulty, candidate for president of the district, tear into the half-hearted, operator-fearing or operator-controlled policies of the present district officials, and outline a militant program of nationalization of the mines, no wage cuts, abolition of the precedents in joint board cases, ousting of the operators' influence in the union, organization of the unorganized, and a generally militant policy, in line with that already set forth by John Brophy, candidate for International president.

Machine Gives No Program.

Before Tumulty spoke, Harry Fishwick, Walter Nesbit, and William Sneed, the machine candidates for re-election and present officials of District 12, had had their turns. They gave the miners assembled there nothing whatsoever in the way of an analysis of the desperate situation of the miners' union at present, or any plan of action for next spring when the bituminous coal contracts expire.

They confined themselves to funny stories, for the most part. Nesbit went so far as to say that miners should have honest elections, and he "hoped that miners' elections never would descend so low in fraud and swindling as the civil elections." He also cautioned the miners that their officers would be attacked by those anxious to get their jobs.

Nesbit an Election Crook Himself.

Tumulty was able to show that Nesbit himself sat in the district executive board meeting when the rawest vote-counting and vote-stealing frauds were perpetrated, and aided in rendering the decision by which these frauds were legalized. He did nothing to prevent official approval of those local union secretaries who carried away the ballots from the polling places before they could be counted.

And Tumulty showed that Nesbit himself had profited from the scandalous circular letters by which Duncan McDonald, his predecessor in office was smirched, and defeated.

Fishwick and Sneed Run Away.

By the time Tumulty had started the talk, Fishwick and Sneed had fled from the meeting, but Nesbit stayed and took his medicine.

Tumulty was introduced by the president of the sub-district, but he himself made his introduction a little clearer by immediately announcing that he represented the radical progressive element in the union, opposed to the dry-rot which conservative and corrupt policies had brought about.

Sub-District President Progressive.

In a strong speech he outlined the necessity of organizing the nonunion districts and vigorously attacked all

(Continued on page 2.)

NEW GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY CRITICIZED BY HIGH SOVIET OFFICIAL

RIGA, Oct. 24.—The present foreign policy of the German Reich was criticized by Litvinoff, deputy foreign commissar, in a speech at a banquet in honor of a group of Prussian industrialists who are here to arrange for factory concessions.

Litvinoff reminded the Prussians that it was the Soviet government alone that had made it possible for Germany to gain its place among the nations.

Rapallo and other German-Soviet treaties, he said, had stood the test and proved a source of strength to both Germany and Russia in critical moments.

The Russian government, he reminded them, had loudly protested against the treaty of Versailles, the occupation of the Ruhr and the anti-German activity of the conference of ambassadors and the league of nations.

His speech is the first public expression of the official attitude toward Germany's present tendency in foreign relations.

JERSEY POLICE STOP WEISBORD FROM SPEAKING

C. L. U. to Challenge Elizabeth Cops

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 24—The police here broke up the meeting at which Albert Weisbord was to speak Friday night, raiding the hall and driving out the audience. Weisbord was speaking in the name of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Civil Liberties Union is taking up this challenge over free speech, and will hold a meeting in Elizabeth on Wednesday, October 27, at the Lithuanian Liberty Hall, 269 Second street.

At the coming meeting the Civil Liberties Union will place on the speakers' stand, Louis Budenz, editor of Labor Age, Robert Dunn, prominent publicist and Arthur Garfield Hayes of the C. A. U.

When these have spoken the meeting will be turned over to the Workers (Communist) Party and Weisbord will continue the speech interrupted by the Elizabeth police on Friday.

Great Labor Movie of Passaic Praised by N. Y. Labor Men

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—An enthusiastic gathering of prominent New York friends of the Passaic strikers saw the first showing of the motion picture story of the strike last night at Labor Temple, East 14th street. The audience, all men and women of experience and sound judgment unanimously agreed that the picture, "The Passaic Textile Strike," was one of the most tremendous things ever put across by the American labor movement, and ranked high both in dramatic and educational values.

Will Appear in December.

JUDGE THAYER SAYS EVIDENSE IS "INSUFFICIENT"

Execution May Follow Legal Appeals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24. — Judge Webster Thayer has denied Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti the right to a new trial asked for on the grounds of newly discovered evidence, and by this denial has done all he could to send these two famous victims of a capitalist class frame-up against two foreign-born workers to their death in the electric chair.

Judge Thayer is known among lawyers as a vain and egoistic judge, and his decision that the evidence offered by William S. Thompson, defense attorney, is "insufficient," is filled with cynical indifference to the fate of the two workers and contains terms of insult directed at defense witnesses whose testimony he could not answer.

Calls Witness "Liar."

The "honorable" judge, who could find no way of ignoring the statements of Celestino Madeiros, a man himself doomed to die, that a certain "Morelli gang" of criminals, with whom he was associated, committed the payroll robbery and murder charged against Sacco and Vanzetti, attempts to sweep aside these statements which are borne out by many other witnesses, and send Sacco and Vanzetti to death by the mere assertion that Madeiros is "a crook and a liar."

The "honorable" judge, who could not deny, and would not allow the defense a new trial to prove the statements of two former agents of the department of justice, to the effect that Sacco and Vanzetti were framed up on the murder charge of which the department of justice and the state's attorney knew they were innocent, because they were known to be "reds"—dismisses these statements as "unimportant."

U. S. Government in Frame-Up.

The "honorable" judge, who could not answer the statements of defense counsel, supported by numerous affidavits, that the United States government and its department of justice, had concealed evidence showing Sacco and Vanzetti to be innocent, openly flaunts the decision of the capitalist dictatorship to murder these two workers, by cynically "challenging" defense Attorney Thompson, one of the most eminent lawyers of New England, without—be it noted—allowing Thompson to take up that challenge before a jury in a new trial.

A Tyranny.

Concerning this phase of the case, Thompson has said:

"When a government can suppress and keep secret evidence bearing upon the cases of men on trial for their lives, that government has become a tyranny and no man's life is safe."

"Anything to Convict."

The Massachusetts state prosecutors also are charged with suppressing evidence in order to get a conviction. The defense has shown that a conspiracy existed between the prosecutor and department of justice of the United States government to send these men to their death as "one way of disposing of them."

The present prosecutor, Dudley P. Ranney, even upholds this by saying: "The state has the right to put in as good a case as it can."

A Frame-Up.

This it did under the previous prosecutor, Frederick G. Katzman, by suppressing evidence, by suborning perjury in identification of Sacco and

(Continued on page 2.)

MAY COME TO SETTLEMENT IN DATE STRIKE

Meeting with Bosses Is Scheduled Monday

A committee representing the Negro women date stuffers who have been on strike for more than three weeks against wage reductions and bad conditions at the Maras and company factory, will meet with the employers Monday afternoon at headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor. An attempt will be made to outline a means of arbitrating the controversy which resulted in the strike, it is announced.

Employers' Move.

This move was taken Saturday by the employers immediately following the police court hearing on the arrest of pickets Friday morning, following a fight between the strikers and the scabs. The employers suggested that the conciliators of the department of labor be asked to arbitrate the strike.

Vice-President Nelson of the federation, who represented the strikers at the hearing, agreed to a meeting on Monday.

All of the arrested pickets were released by the court and the charges dismissed.

More Arrested.

Friday night witnessed another attempt of the police to break the strike, when they swooped down on seven pickets who were peacefully standing near the premises. They arrested seven pickets, and attempted to keep them in jail over night, but the strikers were bailed out. Two girls 14 years old, were also taken to headquarters, but were released almost immediately.

Seek Dissolution of Injunction Against Upholsterers' Strike

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24.—With a petition to have dissolved an injunction against their picketing granted the B. Dworkin and the Acme Upholstering companies here, the Hardford Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 35, appeared in superior court. Judge Nickerson announced he will hand down his decision on the petition Monday.

The strikers testified that there was no reason for an injunction as they were picketing peacefully, and that they had not done nor threatened to do anything from which they should be enjoined.

The pickets who were arrested last week by police were tried and released. The court ruled there was no evidence of law violation.

Morale of the strikers is excellent.

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS GATHER AT 'GENE DEBS' BIER TO PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO LABOR'S CHAMPION

(Continued from page 1)

sent a large delegation of 300 on a special train.

On this train there was also a delegation from the International Labor Defense, composed of James P. Cannon, David Rhys Williams, Ralph Chaplin, Rose Karsner, George Maurer, David J. Bentall and Max Shachtman.

The special train was under the supervision of Charles Burr of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the arrangements were carried out with precision and efficiency.

Marched from Station.

The Chicago delegation formed in a line at the station and marched two abreast to the Debs home. They viewed the casket which lay in the parlor. Many eyes were dimmed with tears as they filed silently and with bowed heads past the body. It was hard to realize that this was the 'Gene who electrified hundreds of thousands of workers with his fiery oratory from thousands of platforms thruout his long career in the revolutionary movement.

It is estimated that approximately 5,000 workers viewed the body on Friday evening while it lay in state in the Labor Temple. At least as many listened to the speakers at the services on Saturday afternoon.

Speeches Out of Harmony.

Considerable criticism was levelled at the national executive committee of the socialist party for the manner in which the services were conducted. The speeches, with the possible exception of William A. Cunnea's, were entirely out of harmony with the fierce hatred for capitalism that burned in the heart of Eugene V. Debs. And the committee took care that the name of Soviet Russia would not be heard, tho none loved the Workers' Republic better than did the departed leader.

Ralph Chaplin, a close friend of Debs, and like Debs, an ex-class war prisoner, requested the committee to give Rev. David Rhys Williams, of the I. L. D., permission to say a few words of appreciation of Debs in behalf of the International Labor Defense, of which organization Debs was an executive committee member and an enthusiastic supporter. The committee refused this request. In fact, with the exception of vague references to Debs' anti-war record, hardly a word was uttered by the speakers of the things that Debs held dearest to his heart.

"No greater piece of vandalism was ever committed over the grave of a revolutionary leader," was the comment made by a delegate.

Misrepresenting Debs.

As Thomas in his ministerial manner delivered his eulogy, one who did not know Debs might have thot that he was speaking of some harmless quaker. No mention was made of the Debs who called for an army to march on Idaho if the capitalists dared execute Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. No mention was made of the Debs who helped organize the I. W. W. or the Debs who tore the political hide of the scoundrelly John Mitchell and the equally scoundrelly Samuel Gompers because of their treachery to the workingclass.

Debs must be saved from his "friends," those wolves in sheep's clothing who seek to rob the American workingclass movement of one of the brightest jewels in its traditional crown.

James P. Cannon, announced that the International Labor Defense was arranging a series of meetings on a national scale to pay tribute to the real Debs, the Debs who fought for class war prisoners and against capitalist tyranny everywhere.

Body Taken to Station.

At the conclusion of the services the body was taken to the Union Station and put on a train bound for Indianapolis, where it will be cremated. After cremation the ashes will be returned to Terre Haute and buried with private services.

As the body was borne from the little home on 8th Street to the station, the mourners marched four abreast and three policemen with heads uncovered could hardly keep back the tears. They were old friends of 'Gene. They did not take their eyes off the humble coffin until it was put on board the train. This was a tribute to the great hold Debs had on the affections of thousands outside the trade union movement, even those who may not in the strict sense of the word be considered workers.

Hillquit to Get Debs' Place.

The general opinion among socialists present was that Morris Hillquit would succeed Debs as national chairman of the socialist party. Whatever regrets Hillquit and his machine may have over the death of 'Gene Debs, they are personal. They are now relieved from the nightmare of having as national chairman, a man who was opposed to the league of nations and the world court, who was a friend of Soviet Russia, a supporter of the left wing in the trade union movement, a defender of class war prisoners—in fact he was against everything the Hillquit crowd is for and for almost everything they are against.

But the American workingclass will be told the story of the real Debs. His contribution to the American workingclass movement will not be allowed to rest in Hillquit's legal pigeon hole or in the pacifist tabernacle of a pulpitess preacher.

PHILADELPHIA CARPET STRIKE PICKETS JAILED

Fight Open Shop and 15% Wage Cut

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADEDPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.—Seven pickets were arrested near the Philadelphia Carpet Company factory, where a husky strike has been on for four weeks.

The cop who made the arrest proved a very poor witness when he came before the magistrate.

"What were the strikers doing when you arrested them?" asked the attorney for the pickets.

"They were blocking traffic," answered the cop.

"Were they marching?"

"No," said the flustered bluecoat.

"Were they standing still?" asked the attorney.

"No, they were not standing still," came the reply.

"If they were neither walking nor standing still, what were they doing?"

"I don't know. I was just ordered to make the arrest," admitted the cossack.

The arrest of these seven pickets, most of whom were young workers, was apparently pulled in order to get material for the hearing of an injunction that was issued over a week ago, but which, for lack of reason for making it permanent, has been hung on the strikers without a hearing.

The case was dismissed and the strikers warned to not walk, or stand, or fly at, or near, or be in the proximity of the said Philadelphia Carpet Company shop.

At all of which the pickets smiled and made ready to walk and stand and fly wherever and whenever they felt they cared to do so.

The strike is the result of a 15 per cent wage cut imposed by the Philadelphia Carpet Company. This is the first wedge in the drive of the openshoppers to break up the union of the carpet workers, which is the best organized of any union in Philadelphia, having in it 100 per cent of the carpet weavers in this city.

The strikers demand the removal of the wage cut and the recognition of the union. The bosses declare that they will no longer recognize the union, but will deal with each individual who comes back to work.

This particular factory was chosen to start the job of breaking up the union, and if the bosses succeed here all other carpet factories will cut the wages and refuse to deal with the union.

Only a few scabs have been secured so far. Some of them have already left and joined the strikers and are now on the picket line. Among the most active pickets are the young workers. They lead the line and sing songs of cheer.

The scabs are hauled to and from the shop in funeral wagons furnished by the Heinel Bros., 3437 N. Broad street, at $60 a day.

Judge's Decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case Is New Challenge to Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE expected happened.

Judge Webster Thayer has denied a new trial to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Capitalist justice runs true to form. In spite of the mountain of facts, proving the innocence of these two workers of the crimes charged against them, the judicial lackey of the profit bandits hands down his decision bolstering the anti-labor frame-up of the master class.

Judge Thayer is loyal to the faith that his class has placed in him.

* * *

But the end is not yet. The six years' fight for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti goes on. But it must not go on aimlessly and half-heartedly. It must develop into a mighty challenge that will loosen the grip of "the New England gang" upon the throats of our comrades.

Sacco and Vanzetti have faith in the working class. This faith has buoyed them up during their years of imprisonment. The workers everywhere, men, women and children, must prove loyal to that faith, just as loyal as Judge Thayer has shown himself to the trust put in him by the shoe factory and textile mill owners in Massachusetts, who war to the death against the hundreds of thousands of wage slaves massed in their mills and factories. The cold-blooded effort, unswerving over a period of six years, to take the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, is but part of that war, that has flared in great industrial struggles at Lawrence, Haverhill, Brockton and elsewhere, whenever labor began to strike at its chains.

Judge Thayer in his decision says that Celestino Madeiros, the 24-years-old youth sentenced to die for an alleged murder committed in the Wrentham National Bank robbery, is "a crook and a liar whose word cannot be taken." Thayer takes the word of Joe Morelli, the freight car thief of Providence, R. I., as against the word of Celestino Madeiros, drawn into a criminal career at the age of 18 under the tutelage of the Morelli gangsters. Judge Thayer, therefore, cannot help but stamp himself with the same criminal brand. He has developed an alliance with the Morelli gang. He becomes the protecting shield of the Morellis, to hide the truth and defeat the ends of justice in order that the profit system may take the lives of two innocent workers. Judge Thayer must have feared the new trial that would have brought out, into the clear light of day, his own crooked record in the conduct of this historic case.

It must be a conscienceless capitalist judge indeed who brands as "crook" a 24-year-old youth who never had a chance under the ruthless rule of the robber system as it is found in the New England states. The affidavit of the youth, Madeiros, showing Sacco and Vanzetti guiltless of the South Braintree crime, which he charged the Morelli gang committed, becomes an enlightening chapter in labor's history, while Thayer's decision helps smut up a little more, if this is possible, the black record of the present criminal rulers of American industry. If it is crooked to shield the real criminals in the South Braintree crime then Judge Webster Thayer is a condemned "crook," beside whom the worst Morelli gangster must appear lily white.

* * *

Judge Thayer also charges in his decision that Madeiros is a "liar." Then why doesn't the proud "Commonwealth of Massachusetts" and the United States government that stand back of Judge Thayer prove Madeiros a "liar"? Even a snake can hiss. But that doesn't prove anything, except possibly in a capitalist court. Everything that Madeiros now claims, even the police agents of Massachusetts and Washington admit they suspected six years ago. Attorney William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, shows there is plenty of evidence on which to bring the Morelli gang to trial for the South Braintree crime. If Judge Thayer is so anxious to prove Madeiros a "liar," why doesn't he join in bringing the Morelli gang to trial for the South Braintree affair. He doesn't dare because he knows that that other man is telling the truth. Such a liar is Judge Thayer.

Judge Thayer brings his decision within the scope of extreme ridicule when he declares that the statements of the two former government agents are "unimportant." It was these statements of the two ex-agents of the department of justice, Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyand, who probably committed their first act of decency when they got out of the festering criminal nest misnamed the "department of justice," that showed the government officials never really believed either Sacco or Vanzetti guilty, but that they were radical workers and the government wanted to "dispose of them." Any judge that can claim such statements are unimportant ought to be sent to the psycopathic ward for serious and thoro investigation as to his mental status. Labor must not be deceived by the ravings of this madman of capitalism.

* * *

The fight goes on. Judge Thayer has again denied the demand for a new trial. The case will again go before the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts on law points, as the nature of the testimony cannot be gone into. If this fails the fight goes up to the supreme court of the United States on a constitutional point.

During these days ahead the American working class must develop that passion in the struggle for its own, that will force capitalist justice to reverse itself and free the prisoners of the class war, Sacco and Vanzetti.

CHICAGO QUOTA IS $150,000 FOR NEW YORK STRIKE

Sunday Conference Aids Relief Plans

Chicago's quota for the support of the 40,000 New York cloakmakers who have been on strike for 15 weeks against low wages and long hours will be $150,000, it was decided at the conference of delegates from Chicago labor unions at Ashland auditorium.

More than 200 delegates attended, representing about 50 organizations. The conference was called by the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' unions.

Work with C. F. of L.

It was decided at the meeting that the needle trades unions would co-operate with the Chicago Federation of Labor in raising the needed funds. A committee of five was appointed to have charge of arrangements. It includes Anton Johannsen of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Ben Levine of the I. L. G. W. U., Robert Goldstein of the Furriers' union, Sam Levine of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Al Benenson of the Workmen's Circle.

The committee was instructed to open headquarters for the campaign at the Chicago Federation of Labor offices.

Plans for a tag day, house-to-house subscription canvass, and a concert for the benefit of the strikers were ordered prepared.

Portnoy Talks.

Julius Portnoy, of New York, one of the leaders of the strike, addressed the conference and he stressed the importance of the strike to the entire labor movement. The strike is a showdown battle against the misuse of judicial power, he said, in issuing injunctions, and affects the status of all organized labor.

The joint board reported that $10,000 had already been sent to New York, and that another contribution of $10,000 would be forwarded within a few days. The cloakmakers here have set $30,000 as their goal, the board reported.

A meeting of the executive committee of the strike relief will be held Monday to arrange for definite plans on the fund raising.

Special Membership Meeting.

The joint board has called a special membership mass meeting for Tuesday night at the Schoenhofen hall, Ashland and Milwaukee, to consider an immediate contribution to the strike. All members of Locals 5, 18, 54, 59, 60, 31, 100, and 104, are urged to attend. Representatives of the New York committee will be present.

Another conference of all labor leaders in the city is also slated.

FUR STRIKERS OF BOSTON IN SHOW OF UNITY

By PHYLLIS FENIGSTON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—A mass meeting of striking Fur Workers was held Tuesday night, Oct. 19th at 21 Essex St., to counteract the insidious reports about disagreements between the union leaders, which the employers are spreading to destroy the morale of the Boston strikers.

Branding these rumors as the usual tactics of employers, and the same as were used against the New York Fur Workers in their 17 weeks' battle, Ben Gold, manager N. Y. joint board of Fur Workers laid down the proper discipline for striking workers. "In a struggle with employers," he said, "there are no differences between the leaders. All disagreements disappear and a solid body of workers, united in purpose, faces the enemy.

"The employers always know the following day," he continued, "what has taken place at our meetings, and when they hear of our enthusiasm and determination to win at any cost,—starvation too, if necessary—they will recede even farther from their position, in which I noticed yesterday at the conference, they are already wavering.

An attempt had been made the previous day, at a conference with the employers, to exclude Gold from the deliberations, but they were forced to admit him.

The Capmakers have sometimes provided as many pickets as the Furriers, and their offering of themselves so generously, in defense of their brother workers, is a remarkable display of the solidarity that is growing amongst the Needle Trades Workers of Boston.

COMMUNST CANDIDATE EXPOSES ACTIVITY OF KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

(Continued from page 1)

so-called "Festival and Roundup" being given by your organiztion, the Knights of Columbus, in your "Million Dollar Club" building, I am herewith sending you my emphatic rejection.

It seems that your invitations were sent generally to all candidates of all parties contending in this fall's election campaign. This explains the fact that one was sent to me. No doubt many of the republican and democratic candidates will spend part of their "slush funds" in feathering your nest, in the hope of getting the votes of some of your boasted 7,500 members. This would only indicate that your members are unprincipled enough to sell themselves to either one of the old political parties, thus proving the bipartisan character of the Roman Catholic Church, of which your organization is but an instrument.

An Aid to Employers.

You say that your managing committee expects an attendance of from 25,000 to 50,000 during your week of festivities. This may be true. No doubt many of these will be workers, toiling for wages, the victims of others, who are capitalists. Your organization has always rallied in support of your capitalist members as against your workingclass members. This was especially true during the great stockyards' strike that broke the unions of the packing house workers.

But I am especially interested in your request to "inspect our beautiful building and learn of the wonderful work we are doing for the youth of the west side."

The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church, and its Knights of Columbus, towards the youth is not new. Your church combats the public school system with your own parochial school system that enslaves the children, as best it may, to your particular brand of stultifying religion.

Mexicans Overthrow Serfdom.

For centuries this system prevailed successfully in Mexico under the most possible tyrannical government, holding the masses of workers and peasants in the straightjacket of ignorance and illiteracy, while the church grew wealthy and powerful. It is to the credit of the Mexican masses that they are emancipating themselves from this serfdom, that the Roman Catholic Church would impose upon the peoples of the United States, for was it not the Catholic hierarchy that fought more viciously than any other element, the effort to pass the anti-child labor amendment to the federal constitution, freeing childhood from industry.

Any progress that American youth achieves, must be won against the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church and your organization, the Knights of Columbus. Since the republican and democratic parties stand for things as they are, their candidates will gladly visit your "festival and Roundup" and thus strengthen the capitalist reaction of which you are a part. Communists can only oppose that reaction with every strength they can muster, until it has been completely abolished. It is on this basis that Communism makes its appeal, even to the youth and adult labor at present misled by your Roman Catholic Church. Catholic workers will progress only as they join the forward march of the whole workingclass. They must help build militant labor unions, organize a workers' political party, a labor party, and depend on their own powers of leadership and not on the employer-serving type that your organization represents.

Very truly yours,
J. Louis Engdahl, Candidate,
Workers (Communist) Party,
For U. S. Senator from
Illinois.

* * *

Meeting Tuesday Night.

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary, Workers (Communist) Party, and J. Louis Engdahl will be the speakers Tuesday night at the Communist campaign meeting to be held at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Youth Gets Stay of Execution.

Eleventh hour activities in behalf of Richard Evans, 20-year-old slayer of Policeman Edward C. Finegan, sentenced to hang tomorrow, brought a twe weeks' stay of execution from Judge Harry B. Miller, of criminal court.

Relief Measures Are Considered to Help Beardstown Victims

Relief measures will be necessary for Beardstown and other areas of central Illinois devastated by the recent floods for the remainder of the year, Thomas M. Temple, executive secretary of the Chicago chapter, American Red Cross, reported on his return from the stricken section.

95 per cent of the homes in the flood area are unfit for occupancy, Temple reported. Farmers, with their grain crops badly damaged, are in most unfortunate circumstances, he said.

Tumulty Wins Victory in Sub-District Seven

(Continued from page 1)

policies which weakened and hindered the union from a militant career. Among these he listed the expulsion program of Lewis and Farrington, which the remnants of the Farrington machine still profit by, and called for the penalizing of those responsible for depriving Parry, Watts, Freeman, Thompson, Corbishley and others of their rights as union men, merely because they were enemies of the machine.

He called for education of young miners in labor colleges to make the future leadership of the union. He demanded that the union enforce the Jacksonville contract, and raise wages rather than lower them. He insisted that men discharged must be allowed to work until the joint board settles their cases. And he declared war to the finish on all who opposed these "Save the Union" policies.

In particular he insisted on short term contracts in the soft coal region, so that when nonunion men go out on strike for recognition of the union and improvement of their conditions, they will find the union men ready to go with them, and stay until there is one contract for both of them.

The convention delegates swarmed around him at the finish to shake hands and pledge their support in the election.

BED MAKERS' STRIKE GOING 100% STRONG

The strike of members of Local 114 of the Mattress, Box Spring and Spring Bedmakers' Union against the Superior Felt and Bedding company of 2447 Roosevelt road is still on 100 per cent, with militant picketing going on effectively against the company's efforts to mobilize scabs.

Almost all the strikers are Negroes, and these have shown excellent fighting spirit on the picket line, worthy of any trade union struggle.

More Cops Than Scabs.

About two dozen private detectives and police are guarding ten or eleven scabs, who scurry like rats when they see a union man.

Effective picketing has stopped the taxi loads of prospective scabs, hired thru employment agencies. These guarded by cops melt away when they see the picket line, and only a few who stick to scabbing are escorted into the factory by burly police, like prisoners going to jail.

Company Hard Hit.

The company has asked the men to come back on the old conditions, but this was refused. The demand is recognition of the union. While the manager, J. J. Shaw, says he is willing to "accept" men with union cards, the strikers insist that he "accept" the union by signing up an agreement officially and using the union label.

BRITISH COAL MINERS' STRIKE BRINGS FAMINE OF FUEL TO THE IRISH

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—The British coal strike has brought a coal famine in Dublin. The cold weather has brought great suffering and with sleet and early snow many in the tenement districts are tearing out door casings, balustrades and other wooden fittings to use for fuel, much to the dismay of the landlords.

SCORE WOUNDED AS BERLIN POLICE ATTACK COMMUNIST PROTEST MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—More than a score were wounded in clashes during the night between the police and Communists, following a meeting protesting against the restoration of the Hohenzollern properties. The police charged the Communists with drawn clubs.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continue from Page 1)

own "personal" loss in the death of Debs. Seymour Stedman, rigged out like a collector of antique beer steins, read a few pages of eulogy in which the words "moral" and "ethical" were conspicuous.

* * *

VICTOR BERGER boasted that he introduced socialism to Debs, but Berger has now deleted the word "revolution" from his vocabulary. William A. Cunnea, attorney, who was a member of the legal staff that defended Debs in Cleveland during the war, delivered an eloquent tribute to Debs' courage during the trial and mentioned some touching incidents, which showed the indomitable spirit of the man. But no attempt was made to link up any of those acts with the class struggle to which Debs was always true.

* * *

IT is well that the International Labor Defense has decided to hold Debs Memorial Meetings thruout the country. It would be a pity indeed if the right socialist political ghouls were permitted to misrepresent the life-work of one who deserves so well of the workingclass. Debs belonged to the radicals, and even tho in late years, since his release from prison, where his health was broken, he has expressed disagreement with the Communists, yet, in practice Debs stood for almost every concrete proposal concerning the labor movement that was advocated by the Communists.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it

New Trial Denied Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)

Vanzetti and the arms with which the crime was supposedly committed.

Even the jury who tried Sacco and Vanzetti was selected—hand-picked—be deputy sheriffs among their friends.

The crime charged was the murder of a shoe factory paymaster in South Braintree, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1920. Fred Moore was the attorney for the defense in the early part of the case. Now the defense is in the hands of William G. Thompson, former president of the Boston Bar Association and a conservative of conservatives, who, nevertheless, has become convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti are not guilty of the crime charged and are persecuted because they are "radical" foreign-born workers.

Slim Legal Chance.

Sacco and Vanzetti have only the slim legal chance of appealing from Judge Thayer's decision to the supreme court of Massachusetts and, if they decide these workers must die, to the supreme court of the United States. Thompson goes before the state supreme court Monday.

But the Massachusetts supreme court has shown its readiness to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, by a previous decision that they had "a fair trial" in the first hearing.

Under Palmer Regime.

Altho the Braintree murder was committed on April 15, Sacco and Vanzetti were not arrested until May 5, in Brockton, under the "red raid" regime of former U. S. Attorney General Palmer, who himself is now charged with graft in the custodianship of alien property seized by the government during the war.

Read "OIL" by Upton Sinclair

Thomas Mott Osborne, Millionaire Warden of Sing Sing, Dies

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—A heart attack is believed to have been the cause of the death here last night of Thomas Mott Osborne, internationally known prison reformer and founder of the Mutual Welfare League. He was stricken on the street and dropped dead.

MODERN ARMS TO WIPE OUT YAQUI TRIBE

Planes to Conquer Old Mountain Indians

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—The rebellious tribe of Yaqui Indians, incited against the government by the catholic church, are to be forced to relinquish their centuries old mountain retreats in Sonora if the formidable military campaign now opening against them is successful.

Never fully conquered by Spaniards or Mexicans during hundreds of years, the Yaquis now face the alternative of surrender or annihilation, for the Mexican government has concentrated an army of 18,000 troops, armed with every sort of modern weapon, airplanes, poison gas, machine guns, mountain artillery, aereo-photography, and searchlights.

Yaquis a Brave People.

Most of the troops are themselves Mexican Indians, and have a high respect for the Yaquis, who have many times given their services in the cause of the revolution against Diaz, and are famed as one of the bravest and most noble tribes of Indian history.

When asked why the campaign of wiping out the Yaquis is the purpose of the government, an army official replied:

"It must be done for the unity of the Mexican nation. The state of Sonora, one of the richest in Mexico, has been held back three centures because of the presence of the Yaquis, thruout whose land railways should be running today.

"Tides of Civilization"—And Gas Bombs.

"When they are defeated, we propose to remove all Yaquis from the state of Sonora, and let civilization into the Indian country as the United States did on numerous occasions when the tide of civilization rolled up against a tribe.

Questioned as to the government's intention to establish the Yaquis on reservations, the official answered:

Scatter the Survivors.

"That is just what we do not propose to do. They will be scattered thruout Mexico on small holdings and given every chance to make good."

The campaign is planned by the council of war, in which General Obregon is taking active part. It may be more than a coincident, however, that Obregon is the reputed owner of vast land holdings in Yaqui land and has his own interests in mind as part of the "tides of civilization" now ready to crush the Yaquis with poison gas and machine guns.

Red Delegates Win in Elections of Austrian Soldiers

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—"Red" delegates were overwhelmingly elected to the soldiers' councils of the Austrian army in the elections here. Four-fifths of the delegates chosen belong to the left. The final result was 203 "Reds" and 49 "Yellows." The "Yellows" were supported by Christian socialists.

The Austrian army was reorganized after the revolution on the Soviet plan, the soldiers now having some voice in the treatment they receive.

SOVIET UNION MAKES RAPID RISE IN MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION SAYS U. S. TRADE COMMISSIONER

(From United States Daily.)

George R. Canty, American Trade Commissioner at Paris, has just informed the Department of Commerce that rapid strides are being made by Soviet Russia's motion picture industry, which so far this year has produced some 20 films. Mr. Canty says history is largely the Russian theme. His report is the basis for the following statement issued by the Department of Commerce.

Film production in Soviet Russia bids fair to become as great an influence in the "movie" world as the Moscow Art Theater productions have become on the contemporary stage, if German reports can be credited.

Hold to Historical Theme.

Seventy new Russian films, it is reported, have already been finished this year, and about as many more are in course of completion. While the Russians are holding fast to the historical picture, possibly for domestic appeal and edification, nevertheless many of their films are planned for the world markets.

Examples of their historical themes show one Russian film, including the story of the rising peasantry and its leader, Rasin, a popular Russian hero of the 17th century, and another dealing with Ivan the Terrible and his reign. "The Year 1905" is obviously a Soviet propaganda film, while the "Ninth of January" is a story of the people's demonstration outside the Winter Palace and the cossack attack that led to the 1905 revolution.

Revolutionary Films Produced.

In addition one may find a "Pushkin and Nicholai the First" film and of much popular interest in its relation to the more immediate past "Rasputin's Plot." "Wrangle" and "The End of Kolchak" deal with the troubled days of the so-called civil war in Russia, just after the close of the world war.

The present reported physical condition of the Soviet peasantry is unquestionably the reason why so much care and money necessarily is being devoted by the Soviet authorities to enlightening the populace on questions of health and hygiene.

Part of this campaign, and a very important part, too, is the production under customary government supervision of pictures dealing with scarlet fever, tuberculosis and skin disease in its various forms. These pictures are being shown wherever it is possible for a picture to be projected.

AUSTRALIAN UNIONS TAKE STEP FOR WORLD UNITY, CONFERENCE OF PACIFIC AND SOVIET VISIT

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 24.—At the All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held at Sydney and attended by delegates from all parts of Australia, Mr. J. S. Garden, secretary of the Labor Council of New South Wales, read an exhaustive report upon the proposal to hold a Pan-Pacific conference, and the result of inquiries made at the countries that would be concerned in holding such a conference. He submitted the following series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"That this third All-Austrian Trades Union Congress resolves:

"(1). To take an active part in the struggle towards international trade union unity, and to assist in calling a single world congress of all trade union organizations.

"(2) To attend the Pan-Pacific Trade Union conference to be called in Canton on May 1, 1927.

"(4) To issue an appeal to all workers of the Pacific, pointing out the necessity of unification of their forces against international capitalism and its war preparations.

"(4) To send greetings to the awakened Chinese workers and their trade unions.

"(5) To accept the invitation of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions to send as near as possible an official trade union delegation to Soviet Russia."

Soviet Troops Beat Gang of Brigands in All-Night Struggle

RIGA, Oct. 24.—An all-night fight near the village of Chutch between a detachment of the Red Army and a gang of brigands resulted in the capture of 78 members of the outlaw gang. The chief of the gang escaped, however.

The gang is supposed to be headed by a Tartar, Rakhimoff, who has long defied the authorities. Anti-Bolsheviks are said to encourage the gangsters.

ACTORS MUSTN'T JOKE ABOUT ITALIAN ARMY, MUSSOLINI COMMANDS

ROME, Oct. 24.—The black arm of fascism extended to the vaudeville stage today. Federonzi, minister of interior under Mussolini, issued a proclamation to all prefects in the nation that actors must not make the Italian army the butt of jokes they spring on the stage.

He ordered the prefects to arrest comedians that violated the order.

Soviets Return Boxer Fund to China, Giving Cash to Run Schools

PEKING, Oct. 24.—After all other financial support for higher schools in Peking had failed, due to use of public funds for military purposes, many of these schools were enabled to open their doors for the fall term by the payment of $200,000 by the Soviet ambassador, Karakhan, to a joint educational commission.

This money is the accrued Boxer indemnity fund due to Russia, which the Soviets are turning back for Chinese educational purposes in China.

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BRITISH LABOR GROUND UNDER BY TORY RULE

Workers' Conditions on Down Grade

LONDON, Oct. 24.—(FP)—British labor has suffered a distinct degradation of conditions in many fields during the two years of tory rule that have followed the pulling-down of the labor party government, says the London correspondent of the International Federation of Trades Unions in a gloomy review of the situation.

Unemployment.

The unemployed, not including the striking miners, numbered 1,664,000 in July, 1926, as against 1,089,000 in July, 1924. The number of persons receiving poor law relief fell under the labor government from 319 to 272 per 1,000; under the Baldwin government it rose to 421 per 1,000 in March, 1926. During the first 11 months of the labor government wages of workers rose by about $2,350,000 a week; in 1925 they fell by $400,000 a week, and between January and July, 1926, by another $355,000 a week.

Unemployment benefit rates were raised during the labor regime; since the tories took charge the government has cut its appropriations for this purpose by $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year and has cut the expenditures on health insurance and education for the workers. At the same time Baldwin's government has reduced the supertax and income tax payable by the rich—by $150,000,000 in his first budget and by $210,000,000 in his second. Import duties pressing heavily on the poor have been increased.

Labor legislation proposed by the workers and rejected by Baldwin's government includes improved compensation for accidents, ratification of the Washington 8-hour day convention, minimum wage for miners, protection of workers against unhealthy and dangerous conditions of employment, maintenance of the blind, and abolition of tax on tea and sugar.

Ex-Imperialist Army Officers on Trial For Plotting Revolt

KHARKOV, Russia, Oct. 24.—Charged with plotting to overthrow the Soviet government, 14 former officers in the czar's imperial army have been placed on trial here. They have maintained contact with the Polish and Roumanian general staffs, according to charges.

One of them confessed that he was sent to Russia by General Gerua, Roumanian representative of the Grand Duke Nicholas, to organize counter-revolutionary groups in the Ukraine, Crimea and White Russia.

Certain train wrecks in the Moldavian republic are also laid to this group.

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France Won't Act on Debt Pact 'Till Jan.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The American debt accord will not be submitted to the chamber of deputies before January, Minister of Interior Sarrau declared, following a cabinet meeting. The chamber convenes between November 4 and November 9.

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

Co-operation and Trade Unionism

By JOHN HAMILTON.

GENERALLY the relations between the trade union and co-operation movements have been cordial. The report, for instance, of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress for 1883, stated that: "The interests of our two movements are absolutely identical. Co-operation is essentially a labor movement; the flower of our workmen are its supporters, and many of our prominent unionists are among its trusted leaders. . . . It is undeniably a movement for the elevation of the working people. Duty and self-interest should, therefore, alike prompt the unionists of the country to do all they can to assist its progress and shape its policy by becoming its active coadjutors and associates."

The A. U. C. E.

But the foundation of a special trade union for Co-operative Employes in 1891 was a prick to the Co-operative conscience. This union from 1895 was known as the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employes, and in 1911 formed a strike fund. By amalgamation (1921) with the Warehouse and General Workers' Union it became the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

There is no striking difference between the status of the worker in co-operative employ and his fellow-workers in capitalist concerns. Indeed, the conditions generally of co-operative employ have been rather aptly described as "not so good as the best, better than the worst, and about as good as the average." The increasingly bitter relations of the Stores and the C. W. S. with the employes' Union has resulted in the establishment of hours and wages boards, local and national with the object of settling disputes.

One of the most hotly debated questions was the proposed minimum wage scale. In August, 1907, the C. W. S. Committee agreed to the A. U. C. E. minimum of 24s. for men. But it was more difficult to obtain the minimum for women. The Women's Co-operative Guild urged this at their congress in 1906, and a joint committee eventually drew up the "congress scale" in 1908. But it was not until 1914 that the C. W. C. put the scale in force completely.

Another keenly debated question was and is, that of employes and their right to representation on boards of management. Many years ago the Rochdale Society had the following clause inserted in their registered rules: "No servant of this society shall serve any office in the committee of management, nor be allowed to vote for any candidate on the committee of management, nor be an auditor on any account whatsoever." This disqualification became general, but now-a-days the employes, as members of a society are not usually disfranchised. A number of societies now allow employes to be elected on boards of management.

The question of compulsory trade unionism has also agitated the movement, particularly the C. W. S. The directors were instructed to compel all employes to become trade unionists. Several delegates since then have complained of the non-enforcement of this resolution.* At the October, 1923, quarterly meeting of the C. W. S., the chairman stated that it was impossible to enforce it: 3,000 employes "objected to being dragooned into a trade union." Further, his view was that, whereas the co-operative movement was constructive in its methods, trade unionism was essentially destructive.

*It was reported at a recent meeting of the Manchester and Salford Trades and Labor Council that of the 2,000 employes of the C. W. S. at their Balloon Street headquarters, about 1,200 were non-unionists.

"I DIDN'T LIKE STRIKE," GEORGE TELLS LIBERALS

Welshman Tries to Get Party Together

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lloyd George denied that he backed the general strike in Great Britain, in his speech at Barnstable, in which he appealed for unity in the liberal party after the retirement of Asquith, Lord Oxford.

Condemned Government.

"I didn't approve the strike," said the Welshman. "In fact, I condemned it unequivocally at the time as folly, and mischievous folly at that," he said. "However, I also condemned the misdeeds of the government at the time."

He attacked the government severely on its conduct of the strike. He called the government a foolish chauffeur who did not know which way to turn, and who inevitably took the wrong turning.

Baldwin "Off the Map."

"And there is the prime minister," he said, "wandering about the country. He has no idea where he is. Somebody asks him where he is going and he says, 'I am off to find peace in our times, O lord,' As a matter of fact the poor man is off the map."

Lloyd George said that he was sorry that there was anything controversial in Lord Oxford's resigning, and said that Oxford was a "fine man" and a credit to England.

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Farm Co-Ops. Show Great Increase in Business in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Total business amounting to $2,400,000,000 was done by 10,800 farmers' associations in the United States in 1925, according to a preliminary report of the division of co-operative marketing in the department of agriculture. This is a gain of $1,700,000,000 since the year 1915, and has been made chiefly in the north central states.

An increase of more than $1,000,000,000 was made in the 12 states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas.

In the year 1925 about 30 per cent of this co-operative trading was done by associations of producers of grain, including rice and beans. Over 22 per cent was in dairy products. Cotton associations sold $150,000,000 worth of crops, and tobacco marketing associations sold $90,000,000 worth.

Consumer Cooperation Grows in Soviet Union

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—Shareholders in the consumers' co-operative movement in the Soviet Union numbered 9,347,303 in the year 1925-26, says a statement by the Tass news agency secured from Centrosoyus, which is the central marketing organization for the movement. This is a gain of 31.2 per cent over the number of shareholders in the preceding year.

Trade turnover for the consumers' co-operative system amounted to $3,152,840,000—an increase of 66 per cent over the previous year.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

Leather Workers Invited to Join Co-op for Russia

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The Central Bureau Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has organized a leather goods co-operative for the U. S. S. R. This co-operative will manufacture in Russia suit cases, leather bags, trunks, school bags, brief cases, belts, and pocketbooks. All those who have worked in the above lines and who want to join this co-operative should apply to the Central Bureau STASR, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York City.

Farm Coops Do Large Business

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Total business amounting to $2,400,000,000 was done by 10,800 farmers' associations in the United States in 1925, according to a preliminary report of the division of co-operative marketing in the department of agriculture. This is a gain of $1,700,000,000 since the year 1915, and has been made chiefly in the north central states. An increase of more than $1,000,000,000 was made in the 12 states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas.

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Law and Order in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President Coolidge's executive order authorizing the use of 2,500 marines to guard the mails went into effect today.

At noon 1,850 marines were on the move from marine encampments to various points.

Police Attack British Coal Miners In New Strike Crisis

(Continued from page 1)

approval or disapproval, and without any lead for action. On October 7 the delegate conference meets again to receive the results from the districts and to reach a decision. (The miners have since rejected them.—Editor.)

What are the alternatives before the delegate conference on October 7?

Out to Wreck Union.

The government and the bourgeoisie are now openly set on the complete breaking up and disruption of the Miners' Federation. They no longer seek even a dictated peace with a defeated enemy; their calculations and hopes are fixed on the individual routing of the enemy; not merely on district, but on local settlements, separate pit settlements without the union machinery, and individual returns to work under the force of starvation. This aim is more and more openly proclaimed, in view of the complete treachery and inaction of the whole leadership of the labor movement, and the hesitations, surrenders and paralysis of the miners' leaders. Thus the Times declares its hope:

"By the time delegates return to London the unofficial return of miners to the pits may have passed more definitely beyond the control of the leaders."—(Times, Oct. 1, 1926.)

Government Ruthless.

And even the normally more moderate government organ, the Observer, which habitually preaches moderation in victory, is now in full war cry, and pours scorn on the surrenders of the Miners' Federation:

"Now! They could have had it for the asking seven months ago. Nothing on earth can get the miners, after more than twenty weeks of the struggle, the terms that were in their grasp six months ago. They will have to give way on hours. They will have to face district agreements."

False Hopes of Peace.

The falsity of the hopes of a peaceful way out, of government intervention against the coal owners, etc., which the miners' leaders have been holding out as the principal hope during the past three months, is now completely exposed. The government position was sufficiently revealed in the parliament debate on September 27, when there was no longer any need for concealment. The myth of a fundamental division of policy between Baldwin and Churchill, or between the government and the coal owners, was blown to the winds. It is revealed that thruout the negotiations Baldwin and Churchill had been in daily, almost hourly, communication over every move, no less than the government and the owners; and that the throwing over of the Churchill formula of September 8 (embodying a watered down national agreement) for the Baldwin terms of September 17 (district agreements, lower wages, longer hours, and compulsory arbitration in special cases) represented, not a division of the bourgeois front, but, on the contrary, a conscious hardening of the bourgeois policy in relation to the strategy of the position.

Foolish Illusions.

As for the supposed division between the government and the coal owners, which had become the whole basis of reformist labor propaganda, its character was sufficiently shown in Baldwin's speech, when his sole and solemn answer to the owners' "defiance" of the government on the question of a national agreement, was, after accepting their policy, to reprove them for being so "discourteous" to the government.

In face of this the labor representatives could only declare, as MacDonald declared, that they had been "deceived." But this "deception" has cost the miners three months, during which the endurance power of the miners has been steadily eaten into, while their leaders, instead of strengthening the fight, have been pursuing these false hopes of peace, and thereby weakening the unity and confidence of the miners.

A Political Struggle.

Nothing shows the position more clearly than the facts declared by the miners' leader in parliament, Hartshorn, in the course of the debate, in reference to the Miners' Federation terms of a 10 per cent reduction in wages. He showed that these terms, on a basis of pre-subsidy prices, would bring in a profit in every district except Northumberland of from 5d to 2s 7d a ton: actually the increase in prices would mean a much larger profit all round.

Nevertheless these terms are rejected as out of the question. Nothing could show more clearly that the conflict is more than an economic conflict; the aim of the government is a political class aim, to break the Miners' Federation as the remaining bulwark of fight in the working class movement.

Should Have Fought Reformists.

On the other hand, if the policy of pacifist hopes, trust in the intervention of the government as an impartial third party, etc., has been a failure, only strengthening the government's hands and confusing the miners, no less has been the policy of reconciliation with the reformist leaders in the hope of securing their assistance.

The leaders of the labor party and the General Council have shown a hundredfold that their only policy is to strangle the miners' struggle, whether by their inaction or by their assistance. Nevertheless, the miners' leaders have preferred to come to terms with them, and place themselves in their hands, rather than directly appeal to the aid of the working class, and stand out against the reformist traitors.

Cook Slobbers Over MacDonald.

The intervention of MacDonald and the labor party produced the surrender formula of September 3—the acceptance of a "reduction of labor costs." This formula, MacDonald has since explained, was worked out by himself and Churchill, in order to cover both wages and hours.

What have the miners received in return for these "friendly offices" of MacDonald, for which Cook publicly thanked MacDonald at Bournemouth? The immediate hardening of the government terms to the destruction of a national settlement. MacDonald declares that they had been "deceived"—but makes no proposal to meet such deception by action.

"No Criticism" a Trap.

The General Council, to whom Cook bound himself anew by his pact before the Trades Union Congress to make no criticism of them, and actually intervened to save them, have returned this service by banning even the raising of the question of the levy or the embargo at the congress, and have continued to stifle any action or even organized material assistance of the working class movement, despite the universal demand at every district trades council conference, as well as by wholesale branch resolutions.

The hypocrisy of the international miners' committee at its meeting at Ostend on September 30, when it was confronted again with its pledges of international strike action and took no action, is no less clear.

Pussy-Footing Gained Nothing.

The steps of reconciliation of the miners' leaders to MacDonald, to the parliamentary labor party, to the general council, to the whole reformist leadership, have brought not one atom of support to the miners. On the other hand, they have confused the fight, disheartened the miners, created division between the miners' leaders and the left wing in the miners, who gave them their strength, and paralyzed the fight of the other workers against the reformist leadership and to come to the assistance of the miners in spite of their leaders.

What, then, is to be done? The path of pacifism and appeals to the government is vain. The path of reconciliation with the reformist leadership is vain. These have prolonged and weakened the miners' fight to a dangerous and desperate point.

The Peril.

But equally vain is the path of inaction, of dragging on and waiting, on the present passive basis, for a settlement to come. This can only mean eventually, on the physical compulsion of starvation, a sporadic drifting back and disorganization of the ranks, Cook himself has said, speaking in London on September 29:

"I could go down tomorrow to Notts and Derby coal fields and get the men who have gone back to come out again, but you cannot keep men out when they have not the means to live."

Attack or Retreat.

But what does this mean? Cook states it to justify his policy of compromise and vainly protracted negotiations. On the contrary. The very urgency of the position means that the path of protracted negotiations merely plays into the enemy's hands, and that, if disorganization is not to set in, either every resource of action must be brought into play at once, or, if all action has been tried and failed, then and then only a clear and conscious retreat must be carried thru, promptly, decisively, and directly led, such as will not disorganize but leave the movement all the stronger for a future struggle.

But has all action been taken? Again on the contrary. The path of pacifist negotiation, and of reconciliation with the reformist leadership has led to neglect to concentrate on the one fundamental thing—the strengthening of the fight, and the direct appeal to the working class.

Left Wing Proposals.

The proposals of the miners' minority movement, consistently put forward at every conference in opposition to the compromise policy of Cook have never yet been attempted to be carried out.

First, the miners should bring out the safety men in every pit where coal is being raised. Cook himself has stated that the demand for the withdrawal of the safety men is universal from every part of the country. The federation officials have sometimes dallied with the threat. The Lancashire executive has passed a resolution calling for a national conference to decide on the question. Yet nothing has been done save in a few localities by rank and file initiative.

Force the Issue.

Second, the Miners' Federation should appeal over the heads of the General Council, on whom it is useless to waste time, to every union, every district committee and trades council for the levy and the embargo; and should send personal deputations to the executive of every union, forcing the issue to the front, and at the same time calling for a special Trades Union Congress.

Third, the miners should appeal directly to the I. L. P. and to the labor party to fight for the levy and the embargo.

Go First to the Workers.

Fourth, the miners should appeal straight to the workers in the docks, ships and railways against blackleg coal, sending delegations of miners to organize mass demonstrations and agitate in every port, dock and railway center.

Working Class Ready.

These and other measures of immediate action are measures to awaken the response of the whole British working class, which has invariably shown itself ready to respond to every sign of strong, determined and militant leadership—witness the response to international unity and to the general strike—to meet and drive back even at the last hour the attack of the government on the whole working class thru the miners. But the need is urgent, and there is not a day left for delay. Delay means, not the "organized retreat" of which Cook has spoken, but disorganization, drifting back and the break-up of the federation.

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS URGED TO WEAR BUTTONS SHOWING SUPPORT ON ANNIVERSARY

Workers are asked to announce their sympathy and support of the Soviet Union by wearing an attractive button on November 7, ninth anniversary of the Revolution, that can be procured from the Supplies Department, National Office, Workers (Communist) Party, 1113 W. Washington Boulevard.

The buttons are seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. They have a white background, with the hammer and sickle in red, and lettering in black. The price of one button is 10 cents, for ten or more, 6 cents each.

Workers are asked to order buttons now, to sell and distribute them in shops, factories, mines, etc. One of the methods of agitation for the Ninth Anniversary is thru every worker sympathizing with the Soviet Union by wearing a button announcing his sympathy and support.

W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his big election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of The DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Monday, Oct. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Fota Hall, Grant Hotel, 716 Jefferson, 8 p. m.
Tuesday, Oct. 26, Chicago, Ill., Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.
Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., 8 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 31, St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 North Franklin street, 2 p. m.
Sunday Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street, 8 p. m.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings. Bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

* * *

H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.
HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, Union Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Splendid Affair for Daily Worker to Be Held in Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—An entertainment and dance will be given here for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER by the Workers (Communist) Party, Nucleus 21, Sunday, October 31, at Jates Hall, 6006 St. Clair Avenue, at 5:30 o'clock.

The program will include a Lithuanian chorus, a local vocalist, and some good speakers. Preparations are in full swing to bring surprising results for The DAILY WORKER.

All workers of Cleveland should attend this affair.

WILL OBSERVE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION'S BIRTHDAY IN MANY U. S. CITIES

The following cities have already planned observances of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, Nov. 7. The tentative schedule including date and speakers follows:

Philadelphia—Nov. 5, Gitlow.
Pittsburgh—Nov. 6, Gitlow.
Detroit—Nov. 7, Gitlow, at Armory.
Rochester, N. Y.—Nov. 5, Wolfe, at Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul.
Akron, Ohio—Nov. 6, Wolfe.
Cleveland, Ohio—Nov. 7, Wolfe.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Nov. 5, Ballam, Workers' Forum Hall, 36 West Huron St.
Erie, Pa.—Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Krumbein, Forward Hall, 25th and Peach.
Toledo, Ohio—Nov. 7, Krumbein.
Canton, Ohio—Nov. 8, Whiteman.
South Bend, Ind.—Nov. 7, White, Workers' House, 1216 W. Colfax.
St. Paul—Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Minneapolis, Nov. 7, 1 p. m., Bedacht, at Finnish Hall, Western and Humboldt.
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Superior, Wis.—Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Kenosha, Wis.—Nov. 7, 3 p. m., German-American Home.
South Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 9616-22 Commercial avenue.
Chicago—Nov. 7, 8 o'clock (speaker and place to be announced).
New York City—(To be announced).
St. Louis, Mo.—Nov. 5, Engdahl.
Kansas City, Mo.—Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Engdahl, Musicians' Hall.
Omaha, Neb.—Nov. 8, Engdahl.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

Pittsburgh Fraction to Hold Organization Meeting on October 29

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24.—The first organization conference of the city will be held on Friday night, October 29, at 7:30 p. m. at the party headquarters. Each and every unit in the district will send two representatives to the meeting. The party has done very good work since the reorganization, but it seems that the attendance of the units is not what it should be. The units must call special meetings, if necessary, to elect delegates to the conference. Each and every unit must be represented at the meeting of this conference, which is so vital to the party in the city.

The agenda for the meeting will be as follows: (1) Functions of the departments of the party, by A. Jakira; (2) reorganization and its effects, by B. Ljutich; (3) trade union work and fractions, by George Papcun; (4) agitprop, by D. E. Earley.

The best comrades of the units must be elected to the conference. It is your duty as a member of your unit to see that it meets and elects delegates, and that the following conditions be remedied. Looking over the party in the city you will find some very astounding faults which each and every Communist must immediately take into consideration. Out of 148 members on an average 23 members attend meetings. We find that only 80 members are industrial workers; 41 of them belong to trade unions, 39 of them are not in unions at all. Out of the trade union membership it is possible to organize eight fractions in trade unions and only one fraction is functioning. When you look at the above figures you will see the importance of attending your unit meetings and seeing that they elect delegates to this conference.

Cleveland Workers Plan Big Observance of Soviet Revolution

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—At a time when the workers and poor farmers of America realize most keenly their helplessness without organization; when the capitalist political parties openly demonstrate their contempt for the workers and their demands, and when great strikes of thousands of workers are aggravating the much-vaunted "prosperity" of Cal Coolidge, the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution occurs, teaching the much-needed lesson of organization for victory.

District Six of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged a great celebration of this memorable event, to take place on November 7th at Moose Hall.

The afternoon program opens at 3 p. m., and consists of workers' choruses, tableaux, under the direction of Sadie Amter, and speeches, the main speaker being Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School of New York City. In the evening, supper will be served, and there will be an evening of dancing.

All workers and their families are invited to come. Admission will be 50 cents.

Weisbord Speaks at Boston Celebration of Soviet Freedom

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Boston is planning to celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution on a tremendous scale this year.

The Scenic Auditorium on Berkeley and Appleton Sts. has been engaged for Sunday afternoon, November 14th. The principal speaker of the celebration will be Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike. This will be the first time that Weisbord, who is a native of Boston, will speak in this city since the launching of the famous strike of the 16,000 textile workers.

In addition to the speech by Weisbord there will be an excellent concert by the best talent obtainable in Boston. Tickets for this affair will be on sale at the office of the Workers Party, 36 Causeway Street.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

The following canidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Fall elections to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2:
Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 19h Dist., Daniel C. Holder.
Congress, 13th District, William Hollenhauer.
Secretary of State, Sarah Victor.
State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.
Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin.
Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Secretary of of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.
Seventh District, Maragaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kondra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District (city of McKeesport), William P. Mikades.

For Congress.

Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, 42nd District (all northside wards), William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks.
Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie.
U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer.
Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guillod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

* * *

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKercher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Minnesota

Governor, Magnus Johnson.
Secretary of State, Charles Olson.
State Auditor, S. O. Tjosvold.
State Treasurer, Thos. J. Meighen.
Attorney General, Frank E. McAlliste.
R. R. and Warehouse Commissioner, Thos. Vollom.
Clerk of Supreme Court, Minnie Cederholm.
Congress, 3rd Dist., August Gagen.
Congress, 4th Dist., Thos. V. Sullivan.
Congress, 5th Dist., Albert G. Bastis.
Congress, 6th Dist., Joseph B. Himsl.
Congress, 7th Dist., O. J. Kvale.
Congress, 8th Dist., William Carss.
Congress, 9th Dist., Knud Wefald.
Congress, 10th Dist., Ernest Lundeen.

Washington

Farmer-Labor Party candidates for the state legislature are:
Skagit County—S. C. Garrison, state senator; G. B. Bever, representative; Hollis Abbott, representative; William Fisher, representative.
King County—M. J. Miller, representative from the 42nd district, Seattle; J. R. Smith, representative from the 41st district, Seattle; Samuel Abrams, representative from the 45th district, Seattle.
Pearce County—J. Singdahl, county assessor, Tacoma.

North Dakota

State Representatives from District 41: P. J. Barrett, Sanish, N. D.; A. C. Miller, Williston, N. D.; John Kjorstad, Williston, N. D.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juilet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly, 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Essembly, 17th District, Julius Codkind. Asembly, 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress, 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate, 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Asembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly, 4th District, Isidore Steinzer. Assembly, 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress, 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly, 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mraske. Comptroller, John Gombos. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

START WORKERS' SCHOOL IN N. Y. C. WITH 38 COURSES

Large Quarters and more Teachers

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The Workers' School, 106-108 East 14th street, opened its fall term here with a curriculum of 38 courses. This represents three times as many courses as last year. To accommodate the increased registration the entire top floor of the building adjacent to its present home has been taken.

The Workers' School has as its main purpose the training of workers for the class struggle, the turning out of Marxists-Leninists for leadership in the working class movement. The school is a powerful means whereby those who toil will be enabled to change their status and become free men.

Well Known Teachers.

The list of teachers includes some of the best-known leaders of the working class movement in this country. Bertram D. Wolfe, Scott Nearing, Moissaye Olgin, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Gitlow, William W. Weinstone, Arthur C. Calhoun and Michael Gold are but some of the instructors.

There are courses offered for both the elementary and advanced students among the workers. For those who wish to learn the English language it offers courses in elementary, intermediate and advanced English. For union members it has courses in trade union history and work, labor problems, history of the American working class, new tactics of employers. For class-conscious workers who wish to have a thoro understanding of the changes going on in society so as to be in a position to lead the workers in their struggle, the Workers' School offers such fundamental courses as Marxism-Leninism, American economic and political history, America today, advanced Marxian economics and background of world imperialism. In addition, the school offers special courses for members of the Workers (Communist) Party, a few of which are: The history of the Communist Party, the history of the three internationals, organization problems of the party.

Special Problems.

The working class of this country has special problems to face—the problem of the Negro, the working-class woman, the youth and the working-class child. There will be courses dealing with each of these problems.

How to write for the workers' press, how to interpret current events—all these can be learned at the Workers' School.

Then there are workers who wish to know what developments there are in proletarian culture and how to interpret modern literature. These also are included in the curriculum of the school.

The fees are within range of every worker, as it is the primary purpose of the Workers' School to train as many workers as possible for the struggle for better conditions and for final emancipation.

A CORRECTION.

In the issue of September 30, in the story of the I. L. G. W. mass meeting in New York, one of the speakers, James Van Prat was incorrectly said to be from the Amalgamated Cigarmakers' Union. Van Prat is a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

ENGLISH CLASS IS POPULAR IN BOSTON SCHOOL

Excellent Course Is Offered Workers

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—During the last season of the Boston Workers' School more workers enrolled for the classes in English than for any other subject and indications are that the course this year will be just as popular. Already one class is being held at Allston (Section 5), conducted by Al Binch and registrations for other classes are coming in.

It is expected that it will be possible to organize in Boston several elementary English classes, while comrades in Maynard, Peabody, Quincy and other points who took the lessons last season will undoubtedly continue their studies along these lines.

See Successful Year.

In addition many foreign language groups have become interested in this work, so that all signs point to a successful season. The school will avail itself of the two new textbooks published by the Workers' School of New York, which for the first time puts the teaching of English to workers on a firm foundation.

The Workers' School will differ from public schools not only in that English will be taught free from the taint of capitalist propaganda, but it will be taught in a realistic manner, developing the workers' ability to read and write by connecting up the lessons with his actual experiences in the shop or factory.

Citizen Training.

An interesting feature this year and an addition to last year's course will be the training for citizenship. Every foreigner in this country who is forced to submit to capitalist wage slavery should resolve to become an American citizen in order to have some say regarding the conditions under which he lives. The classes in English will train the students in answering the questions that are put by the naturalization inspectors as well as assisting in the actual steps to be taken to become naturalized.

Among the teachers who have agreed to conduct classes are Phyllis Feningston, Al Binch, Joseph Berman, Lillian Futran, Max Lerner, Ben Klayman, Elizabeth Goldman, B. Rubenstein, and others. Classes in intermediate English will be organized if sufficient students register for the course.

Every foreign-speaking worker who wishes to become more effective in the work in the labor movement and every foreign-speaking member of the Workers' Party should take a class in the Workers' School. Register today at 36 Causeway street, Boston. Write to H. J. Canter, director, at that address for further details.

High School Students Strike When Football Is Placed Under Ban

HORNELL, N. Y., Oct. 24.—One thousand students of Hornell High School went on strike here following an edict by the board of education that they could not play football. The alumni is backing the young strikers.

It is said that the board's action was taken following accusations of a Methodist minister that gambling accompanied the school contests.

Send in a sub today!

The Drive

For $50,000 to

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 19.

CONNECTICUT—	
A. Epstein, Hartford	$ 2.00
ILLINOIS—	
Kate Goldberg, Chicago	5.00
Sampson Graham, Chicago	10.00
From Workers of Waukegan—	
K. Back	.25
D. Carlson	1.00
Workers Club	1.00
L. E. Erikson	1.00
Michael Galinis	1.00
M. Haina	.50
Harry Haine	1.00
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A NEW NOVEL OIL By Upton Sinclair

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III.

Well, Tovarish Roscoe went to bed, in Nile green silk pajamas on a cot out in the court alongside the fountain; and at five in the morning they woke him, so that he might go out with Dad and the geologist and the engineer, to O. K. the plans for the Bandy tract. He came back with the sunrise in his eyes, puffing and snorting, and yelling for beer instead of breakfast, and how would he get some more when this gave out? They persuaded him that he must not try to cross the desert until the sun went down, so he and Dad and Bunny retired into the living room, and shut all the doors and windows, to stick it out as best they could.

Well, the sun got to work on the roof and walls of that house, and every ten minutes the great man would get up and look at the thermometer and emit another string of mule-skinner's technicalities. By the middle of the morning he was frantic; declaring that surely there must be some way to cool a house. By Jees, let's get a hose and soak this room! But Bunny, who had studied physics, said that would only shift them from the climate of the desert to the climate of the Congo river. Mr. Roscoe suggested turning the hose on the veranda and the roof; and Bunny called the gardener boy, and pretty soon there were half a dozen sprinklers going, a regular rain storm over the doors and windows of the living room.

But that was not enough, so Dad went to the phone and called up the foreman of the sheet metal shop, and he said sure thing, he could design a refrigerator; and Dad said to drop everything else and build one, and he'd pay the men a dollar apiece extra if they finished it inside an hour. So here came four fellows with a truck and a big metal box with double walls all the way from the floor to the ceiling; and they cut a hole in the floor for a vent pipe, and brought in about half a ton of cracked ice from the ice plant, and a couple of sacks of salt, and in a few minutes the thermometer showed a zero wind blowing out from the bottom of that box. The great man moved over close to it, and in a little while he began to sigh with content, and in half an hour he gave a loud "Kerchoo!" and they all roared with laughter.

After that he was sleepy, with all the beer he had drunk, and had a nap on the lounge, while Dad went out to see to the drilling. And then the party had lunch, and Mr. Roscoe had another nap, after which he felt fine, and did a lot of talking, and Bunny learned some more about the world in which he lived. "Jim," said the magnate, "I want two hundred thousand dollars of your money."

"Where's your gun?" said Dad, amiably.

"You'll get it back many times over. It's a little fund we're raising, me and Pete O'Reilly and Fred Orpan. We can't talk about it except to a few."

"What is it, Verne?"

"Well, we're getting ready for the Republican convention, and by Jees, it's not going to be any god-damn snivelling long-faced college professor! We're going to get a round-faced man, like you and me, Jim! I'm going on to Chicago and pick him out."

"You got anybody in mind?"

"I'm negotiating with a fellow from Ohio, Harry Dockweiler, that runs the party there. He wants us to take their Senator Harding; big chap with a fine presence, good orator and all that, and can be trusted—he's been governor there, and does what he's told. Dockweiler thinks he can put him over with two or three million, and he'll pledge us the secretary of the interior."

"I see," said Dad—not having to ask what that meant.

"I've got my eye on a tract—been watching it the last ten years, and it's a wonder. Excelsior Pete put down two test wells, and then they capped them and hushed it up; there was a government report that mentioned it, but they had it suppressed and you can't get a copy anywhere—but I had one stolen for me. There's about forty thousand acres, all oil."

"But how can you get it away from Excelsior?"

"The government has taken the whole district—supposed to be an oil reserve for the navy. But what the hell use will it be to the navy, with no developments? The damn fools think you can drill wells and build pipe lines and storage tanks while congress is voting a declaration of war. Let us get in there and get out the oil, and we'll sell the navy all they want."

That was Dad's doctrine, so there was nothing to discuss. He laughed, and said, "You'd better be on the safe side, Verne, and get the attorney-general as well as the secretary of the interior."

"I thought of that," said the other, not noticing the laugh. "Harry Dockweiler will be the attorney-general himself. That's a part of his bargain with Harding."

And then all at once Mr. Roscoe recollected Bunny, sitting over by the window, supposed to be reading a book. "I suppose our boy Bolsheviki will understand, this ain't for use on the soap box."

Dad answered, quickly, "Bunny has known about my affairs ever since he was knee-high to a grasshopper. All right, Verne, I'll send you a check when you're ready."

(To be continued.)

Trial of Negro Women Pickets is Postponed by Judge, "Too Busy"

The trial of the two Negro women date workers who were arrested for picketing the premises of the Maras and Company date stuffing factory several weeks ago, has been again postponed.

It was to be held Thursday morning, but the judge declared that his docket was too full for a jury trial, and ordered the hearing put off to a later date. He did not set a date. The strikers were Mrs. Hobert Jones and Mrs. Ella Smith. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

A jury trial was demanded by Attorney Hentall for the I. L. D.

Survives 66,000 Volts.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Edward Braden of Wallkill, a lineman for the United Hudson Electric company, had 66,000 volts of electricity pass thru his body and is alive today.

Censor Board Finally Grants License For Showing Soviet Film

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A license has been issued for the showing of "Potemkin," the heralded example of expressionist cinema art from Soviet Russia, by the New York board of censors, following many conferences. The censors did not know just exactly how to treat "Potemkin," whether to bar it altogether, slash it to bits, or let it be shown as it was.

The finally decided to let it be shown, after cutting a few scenes from the picture. They did slash some wonderful scenes, but enough remains so that the picture's greatness can be appreciated.

One of the scenes slashed is that of the mother and son sequence, where the mother, holding her dead son to her breast, walks into the firing squad. Some closeups of massacres are also sliced. "Too rough," is what the censors said about the scenes.

November Issue, Workers Monthly, Is Out!

BE SURE TO GET YOUR COPY OF THIS SPLENDID ISSUE

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

Soviet Workers Write To American Comrades

THE DAILY WORKER today is publishing the first of a series of letters from Russian workers to their comrades in America as part of the program of the Conference of International Workers Correspondence of Soviet Russia. It is the plan of the directors of workers' correspondence in Russia to establish direct communication between workers in Russia, America, France, and England, and later with Germany. The editorial offices of the Rabotchaia Gazeta, Russia, is being co-operated with in this task by The DAILY WORKER, the Worker's Weekly, England, and the Metz Humanite, France. Not only will letters be published in these papers, but the letters will be sent direct to the correspondents, the newspapers acting as distributing agencies. It is felt, and so expressed, by the Communist International that this interchange of ideas by workers of different nations is an important step in bringing about closer international understanding between the workers.

It is suggested that the letters be on subjects such as working conditions, labor organizations, political conditions, health conditions and programs, economic and social life of the country, and outstanding struggles of the workers, either individual or group struggles. Correspondents are urged to ask questions of their comrades abroad as to conditions in their countries.

An answer to the following letter should be sent to the writer in care of the "Worker Correspondent, Dt. of Rabotchaia Gazeta," Moscow, U. S. R. R.

This letter, written by a Worker of Donbass describes health conditions of the Soviet workers, and how the workers are cared for:

* * * *

DEAR COMRADES: The civil war and the famine badly affected the state of health of the Russian worker. They left them as inheritance the tuberculosis and the general weakness of the human organism. Therefore, it is comprehensible that our first care is the care about the health. By the way, we can be proud about something in connection with this cause. The thousands of "Houses for the Rest" and sanitariums which are spread thruout the territory of the Soviets are speaking for themselves. When the winter cold is still outdoors the thots about the health resorts during the summer time are already troubling our minds.

Fortunately there is nothing difficult for us to realize this. One has to go in the controlling medical commission. There he will be examined by the specialists—doctors who will find out his illness and order a cure accordingly. If his state of health requires a treatment in the health resorts then he gets it. He has to accomplish certain formalities, namely: to get some necessary papers, money etc. Several days later he is on the spot.

Beautiful Locations.

IN great number these wonderful places are situated in the most beautiful districts of U. S. S. R.—in Crimea and Caucasus.

Only recently a group of the workers of our factory amongst whom I was also went to a sanitarium of Crimea. This sanitarium is situated on the seashore. The scenery of the surroundings is picturesque and makes you happy and jolly. Thousands of workers' bodies are enjoying the hot curable rays of the Crimean sun.

Come from Many Parts.

FROM all parts of the U. S. S. R. the workers come here. You can meet here Russians, Jakuts, Chercessians, and White-Russians. The sanitarium admits the workers of all nationalities. The foods are here in abundance. Five times daily the bell rings calling the guests to the table. You find there cocoa, eggs, butter and cakes. The day in the sanitarium means to sleep, to walk and to eat. Cinematograph, a theater, a library, as well as the different games and sea sports are offered to the disposal of the guests while they promenade. During the whole day the doctors are watching the sick people, carefully noticing the alteration of their health and so altering also the method of the cure. The medical attendance in the sanitarium is of high level. The water treatment exists absolutely in all sanitariums as well as the electro-cabinets, etc.

Put on Weight.

IN any case generally a patient gets an increase of about 20 pounds in weight after one and one-half months of treatment and returns home with restored health. And all this is free of charge.

But besides the sick there are many amongst the working people who are not suffering from any particular illness, but are only weak. Therefore, one would think that not being sent to a sanitarium they would have to remain at home. Not at all. For such people the soivet government had organized a large quantity of "Houses of Rest." They are situated in healthy regions (where the water and woods are). They are large enuf to keep several hundreds of people who would like to enjoy a rest. Here a worker or a soviet official spends his summer's leave, so combining the pleasure with usefulness. The foods are also excellent here. The magnificent nature, together with the attentive medical treatment here produce wonders. During a sojourn in a "House for Rest" one would visibly increase his weight and strengthen his health. Besides good food the people also get here other things. The physical culture, different amusements and distractions are at their service.

Returns Invigored.

FROM the "House for the Rest" one returns to his work with such a reserve of force that he can without fear take his tools for a coming year.

We have a number of such sanitariums and houses for rest but they are outnumbered by the sick people. So that our shops and factories are not able to give this comfort to all. Those who are in need of immediate treatment certainly will be sent into one of the sanitariums but the others have to be managed in different ways. They receive support from the unions. In one or in another country place a large summer house is organized where the members of the unions pass their summer vacations. This kind of organized rest was introduced only recently and solidly established.

Special Arrangements.

THOSE of the working people who want to pay for their medical treatment and their rest are allowed to be admitted in any sanitarium for a small consideration, and the money can be paid partially according to a special arrangement.

So the entrance to a place of treatment, such as in a sanitarium, is open for all working people.

After being treated medically and enjoying a rest (besides the time necessary for medical treatment in a sanitarium a leave for two weeks or a month is also allowed), a worker retakes his work with fresh force.

DO write, comrades, and tell how the workers are treated medically in your country and send your letters addressed to the Worker Correspondent Dt. of "Rabotchaia Gazeta."

Josif Kanvesser,
(The worker of Donbass)

Rat Hole in Jersey Closed by Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Victory Cloak Shop, which set up its business here some time after the New York cloakmakers' strike began, has been defeated by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union out-of-town department.

There were fifty workers in the shop and production was supplying New York jobbers who are the particular enemy of the union drive for decent conditions in the industry.

BOSTON C. L. U. ACCEPTS REPORT FAVORING WALSH

By a Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Boston Central Labor Union is making plans for the erection of a labor temple. The plans are being prepared by a committee of five, composed of delegates from the teamsters, carpenters and painters.

Trade reports given by various delegates were encouraging. The barbers have succeeded in organizing several shops in the north end, as well as out of town; the cigarmakers announced the beginning of an extensive New England campaign in their trade; President Kearney asked for a committee to call on hotels unfair to labor, such as the Palais Royal; the milk drivers thanked organized labor for helping in their boycott of non-union milk dealers, and suggested getting more assistance and co-operation from the wives of unionists who still patronize Hoods.

"The crucial period of the textile strike has been reached," De Santo, a Passaic striker, told the meeting, in announcing that the motion picture, "The Passaic Strike," will be shown for the benefit of the textile strikers' children at Tremon Temple, Boston, October 26.

In accordance with instructions sent by Green from the A. F. of L. convention, the meeting accepted the report of the executive board without protest and endorsed the candidacy of David I. Walsh. But Carpenters' Local 954, Bakers' Local 45, the Milk Drivers' Union, upholsterers and the other labor unions which were handed injunctions in their legitimate activity of organizing the workers in their trades during Walsh's governorship—and against which he never raised his voice—have a longer memory. They will remember, as will every progressive unionist, that eighteen injunctions were served against labor during Walsh's incumbency, and "Injunction Judge Pierce" was promoted to the supreme court for his good work in behalf of employers. And in spite of Green's letter and the endorsement of the Central Labor Union, these workers will show David I. Walsh, now posing as a "friend of labor," that they are solidly against him and know him as an enemy.

At the next meeting the new officers will take their places and Alex Abrams of the cigarmakers will preside.

General Motors to Train Executives And Technologists

By STANLEY BOONE.
(Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—The General Motors Corp. is investing about $500,000 in the initial unit of what is to be known as the General Motors Institute of Technology at Flint, Mich., a motor center in the Detroit industrial district.

The corporation's plan is to train technologists and executives for its factories. Students who wish to rise above their fellow-workers and climb into the upper-grade flunkey class under the auspices of the G. M. C. will be able to attend part-time classes and support themselves by part-time work in a factory.

The G. M. C. will benefit from laboratory experiment as well as from the services of the graduates. The Ford Motor Co. for several years has conducted classes for a select list of employes, but the G. M. C. plans to develop engineers as well as shop foremen. It plans to conduct the institute with standards equal to those of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The first unit will be a three-story building with a capacity for 2,000 students on a 10-acre campus.

Probably in this school there will be no radical or liberal student minority expression.

Correspondent Classes

By ANNA ROSENFIELD.
(Worker Correspondent.)
(Los Angeles)

Maybe I should have entitled this article, "Why It Is Necessary to Have Worker Correspondents' Classes." The main point, I should say, is that it is imperative for workers all over the country to know the conditions of their fellow workers, and this can only be done thru the medium of the newspaper, especially such a newspaper as The DAILY WORKER, which gives news only of the workers; not only of workers in this country, but of workers thruout the world. Now, then how can this news be obtained? Partly thru reporters, (the paid kind) but mostly thru worker correspondents, who send in articles of conditions in their respective factories and shops all over the United States. But not all workers are sufficiently versed in the ways of writing (or at least they think so) and this is the purpose of this class; to teach workers to write, in simple language, of their working conditions. Here's to many more worker correspondents' classes!

BOX MAKERS OF N. Y. FIGHTING THE OPEN SHOP

4,000 Strikers Solid for All Demands

By ROLAND A. GIBSON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Four thousand paper box makers have been on strike in New York City for over two weeks. The struggle has been characterized by the usual police intimidation and employers' frame-ups, but the ranks of the strikers are stronger to day than when the strike began and each day brings the settlement of more open shops.

Bosses Know Enough to Unite.

When the general strike was announced to begin October 5 the three employers' associations having jurisdiction over different branches of the paper box industry got worried. They decided to merge into one association for the duration of the strike and put forth a united and determined effort to crush the union. The Paper Box Manufacturers' Association was the result.

The officers of the union have every reason to believe that this association was responsible for anonymous leaflets issued to strikers last week. The leaflets purported to come from dissatisfied union workers and criticized the leaders of the union for their conduct of the strike. Anyone who has attended the strike meetings knows that the strike is being intelligently and militantly conducted, which is a very logical reason for the employers' resorting to such tactics.

Negroes in the Strike.

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advance of Colored People, said at the same meeting that this was the "usual thing" in time of strike. "Set one group of workers against another," is the motto of the employers, he said. "That's what they've done with us colored workers, but now both white and colored workers are coming to realize that only thru solidarity can the interests of both be advanced."

Mr. Pickens praised the union for admitting Negroes into the union without discrimination and declared that "the cement of labor is better than any consideration of race or language."

Bosses Boast of Police Aid.

How the police are being used to serve the interests of the employers is clearly shown by the following statement made in a bulletin of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association: "The police work is becoming more and more effective daily. The usual number of wagons are working in and out of the 'hotbed section' with the proper police protection (a 'cop' for every chauffeur) and more plants are operating as open shops with part forces."

The demands of the union are very modest when compared with the conditions which other unions have obtained for their workers in recent agreements. A 44-hour week, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sunday work (which is contrary to state law, incidentally), a minimum scale of wages and $5 increase in the weekly rate, and recognition of the union—these are the demands which the employers refuse to grant.

Non-Union Shops Awful.

Conditions in the paper box industry are worse in New York than in most other industries. In the non-union shops, in Brooklyn particularly, girls work from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. for $9 and $10 a week, with only a half hour for lunch. The minimum wage in the union shops is $18 and an eight-hour day prevails. The employers have been tempting their workers since the strike with offers of $15 and $20 a week. Some have fallen for the bluff, but more and more are acceding to the offers of the union pickets instead.

About 15 shops have already settled with the union on its terms. These shops involve about 100 workers, over half of whom were formerly unorganized and terribly exploited. Even now the industry is less than half organized in the city.

Tampa Cigar Makers Again Win 'Readers' in the Work Shops

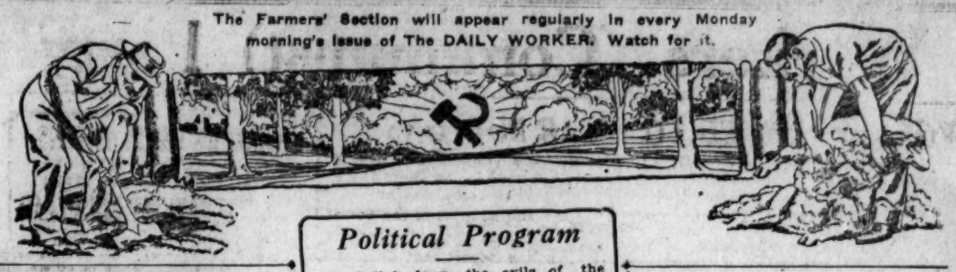
TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 24.—The cigarmakers of Tampa have again won from the employers the demand for a "reader" in the work shops where the cigars are rolled.

This custom is quite old among cigarmakers of Cuba and the Florida cigarmakers. The employer pays the wages of one man, a member of the union, to sit in the center of the cigarmakers and read to them as they work. The workers usually choose what they wish to have read, news, stories, fiction, science and studies of the labor movement.

The Tampa workers lost their "readers" for some time, but have regained them now. This relieves the monotony of their work.

Select Halls-Mills Panel.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 24.—Selection of a "struck" jury panel from which will be drawn the jurors for the first trial in the Hall-Mills murder case was begun today in the court of Oyer and Terminez before Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker and County Judge Frank L. Cleary.



The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

FARM LABOR OF WEST SUFFERS IN PROSPERITY

Crops Good, But go to Bankers

IOWA is a country of corn and grain, of rolling soil, rich in products, of filled elevators, of creameries with much butter and cheese. But no more is it a country of wealth as it was before, when the toil of the farmer was readily exchanged for the gold of the east. No more do the crops bring benefit into the hands of the workers. That time is gone. It is gone until the time that the people who are tilling the soil change their ideas in regard to the proper government of this world—until the time they learn to manage their own affairs.

Here are men working, fathers of families, receiving a total amount of $50 a month and free rent, bringing this amount home only about seven months a year, the time during which they have to work outdoors. The remainder of the year they must borrow living necessities from the store, and nearly freeze to death from lack of coal, living by the "benefit of the church and the blessings of god."

Farm Owners Also.

But it is not only the farm help that is suffering, it is the farm owner, too. He sees his business capital shrinking away, under for what to him is bad luck, weather conditions, punishment of a righteous god, for the signs of the population.

Here are some official figures of the federal farm load board: Iowa is standing at first place when it comes to mortgages on farms. She owes $1,098,970,000 on her farms, and besides this her crops are mortgaged for an amount of $500,000,000. On top of this is the interest of 6 per cent which will take 12.96 per cent of the produce of the state to pay.

Montana Follows.

Montana follows with a land mortgage of $155,000,000 and a crop mortgage of $90,000,000, which means that 10.34 per cent of her products must go to pay interest. Wisconsin is in third place, with a land mortgage of $55,000,000 and a crop mortgage of $323,000,000, for which she must pay 8.45 per cent of her products for interest.

Minnesota has a land mortgage of $456,000,000 and a crop mortgage of $325,000,000, for which she must pay 8.39 per cent of her produce.

No McLaren-Haugen bill will help the farmers in this fight, as long as they do not know how to help themselves. The only thing that will help the farmer is organization for the rights of farm labor.

Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenantry evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.

2. The nationalization of the railroads, the meat packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organizations by the organizations of working farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organizations of working farmers, in place of thru capitalist banking institutions which now use this, the farm credit system, for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalist exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialist adventures of the great financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street "Dollar Diplomacy" and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to make profits out of the people of Cuba, the South American countries, China and the Philippines. Freedom for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industries and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are so important a factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

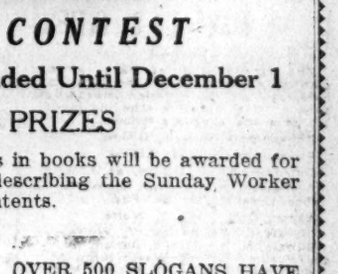
9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will win relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

Soviet Farms to Be Allotted to 100,000 in Jewish Colonizing

KHARKOV, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—(FP)—Plans for settling Jews on fram lands in the Ukraine and southern Russia have been reported by the society created to carry out this project. At least 100,000 Jewish families, of whom 70 per cent will come from Ukrainian districts, are to be located on farms allotted from Soviet property. The total area set aside for this experiment is 965,000 hectares, of which one-seventh has already been taken up by the colonists.

Four thousand families will be settled next year, 5,500 in 1928, 5,500 in 1929, and 6,500 in 1930, after which 7,000 families per year are to be transferred from town life to farming. To finance the enterprise a joint stock company whose shares will sell in units of $12.50 and $25 is to be organized. This company will attract private investors to extend credit to the colonists.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.



Good Books

IN GERMAN

We have just received a shipment of the following books in German from the publishers in Berlin:

Die Oekonomie des Rentners, Bucharin—Cloth	$1.00
Imperialismus, Lenin—Cloth	.75
Komm. Internationale	
Heft 5-6	.50
Heft 7	.40
Heft 8	.40
Heft 1	.15
Heft 2	.15
Grundriss der Wirtaschaftsgeografie (Paper)	.75
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Die zweite Organisationskonferenz (Paper)	.50
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THE SUNDAY WORKER

Alex Bittelman Editor

has been postponed to make its appearance

In December

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Sacco-Vanzetti Are Brought Another Step Nearer Electric Chair

Again the American working class must place themselves between Sacco and Vanzetti and the electric chair towards which the capitalist class of Massachusetts is pushing those two working class leaders.

The refusal of Judge Thayer to grant a new trial to the condemned workers on the basis of new evidence and the confession of the murderer Madeiros, means that the ruling class of Massachusetts is determined to have the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

So strong was the case made by the defense counsel for a new trial that thousands of capitalist newspapers thruout the country that had hitherto urged hanging for the condemned leaders changed their views and demanded in the name of what they are pleased to call American justice that a new trial be granted. Celestino Madeiros confessed that he was in the gang that killed the paymaster's guard and that Sacco and Vanzetti were entirely innocent of the crime.

Government agents that had previously perjured themselves in order to help the prosecutor send his victims to the chair confessed that they lied on the witness stand. Armed with this new evidence, Attorney William Thompson, a conservative and leader of the Boston bar, demanded a new trial for his clients, and everybody except those who know the deep hatred the Massachusetts codfish aristocracy has for the working class, expected that the demand would be acceded to.

In making his decision Thayer simply dismissed Madeiros as a liar and characterized the statements of former government agents as unimportant. This judicial tool of the employers of Massachusetts went out of his way to defend officials of the United States government from the well-founded accusations made against them by their former employers. Those officials were charged with a conspiracy to judicially murder two innocent workers. Evidently the fact that two human lives are in jeopardy is of less consequence to Judge Thayer, than that the sensibilities of their hangmen should be wounded.

"Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!" This cry must again be heard from coast to coast and thruout the world.

MINERS' CONVENTION VOTES FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO PASSAIC

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Pa., Oct. 24. — After B. K. Gebert, Polish speaker and organizer spoke at a miners' convention here the delegates voted a donation of $500 to the relief of the Passaic strikers.

FROM PORTLAND TO DETROIT

ARTICLE XII (Conclusion).
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE complete liquidation of the pre-war revolutionary movement puts all the burden and responsibility for giving the labor movement of the United States a class morale upon the Communists.

That the pre-war revolutionary movement has disappeared is brought sharply to our attention by the death of Eugene Debs—the last symbol of honest working class militancy left to the socialist party—and by a number of other instances such as:

1) The bankruptcy and demoralization of the I. W. W. leading to a rapid disintegration of this once militant organization of workers.

2) By the fact that such revolutionaries as Scott Nearing, Robert W. Dunn and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, survivals of the pre-war period, stand alone and no matter in what direction they move (seemingly towards our party, fortunately) they can bring no masses with them.

3) The total absence of any organized distribution of propaganda and agitational literature on a mass scale except by our party.

WE must accept the fact that the working class of America has no revolutionary leadership and no other organized class political expression outside of our party with a full knowledge of what that means for our party in this period of slow development of the class struggle.

Our party, in a country which has no revolutionary traditions of a purely working class character (altho the war of independence and some aspects of the Civil War furnish valuable analogies) must now begin in earnest, to use a well-worn phrase, to plow virgin soil. We must make contact with those masses of workers who have come into industry since the world war (the last twelve years most of them young and therefore the most hopeful and militant section.

THIS is not to say that we can or will neglect any category of workers, but simply to emphasize that there are no important sections of the American working class possessed of class consciousness who are under the influence of other working class parties other than the Communist Party and upon whom we must concentrate as the most likely source of recruits for our party or with the idea of splitting off sections closer to us.

There is no such group of workers in this country and the overwhelming bulk of our work is therefore among workers whose contact with revolutionary theory and practice is nil or of the most casual kind.

WE must and we will in this period (whose length we can only guess at since we are but in the beginning of it) devote far more time to the elementary tasks of winning the masses from capitalism. As has been said, there is no group standing between us and the capitalist class and their outright agents such as the trade union bureaucracy whose utter subservience to their imperialist masters is becoming better known each day to the working class and as to whose real role in the period of imperialism the recent A. F. of L. convention furnished plenty of proof.

OUR party, therefore, finds it possible to become, by working thru and aiding the slowly developing left wing, the teacher and organizer of substantial sections of the American working class.

At this time there are no great political struggles appearing on the horizon of the American labor movement. Even the severe distress and discontent among large numbers of farmers has not been sufficient to prevent the practical liquidation or the stultifying of the farmer-labor movements which appeared three years ago and as has been shown already, there are no large movements in progress among the workers and no sure signs of their developing in the immediate future with the sole exception of the soft coal mining industry where a strike appears probable next spring.

OUR party must turn surely and certainly to the hewing of wood and the drawing of water in the American labor movement. By actual accomplishment and achievement in these tasks we can broaden greatly the base of our party, entrench it among the masses in basic industry and the trade unions, become known, respected and loved because of our energy, ability and willingness to do the "dirty work," but the work that must be done, and done far better than it is now being done, in the labor movement.

Our shop bulletins, issued by our nuclei, have already given some proof of their possibilities as methods of lifting the workers out of the mire of company unionism and trade union reaction, but in this field we have not even scratched the surface. These bulletins must become organs of a systematic plan for the organization of the unorganized and be linked up much more closely with general trade union work of the party.

WE have not given sufficient attention to the formation of shop committees as a method of broadening the activities of our nuclei, of developing initiative among workers in basic industry and as an indispensable section of the left wing.

I mention these two fields of work because they are the ones with which we can approach effectively especially those workers without previous or with very little trade union experience and who are not weighed down by official reaction.

By actively prosecuting these two tasks it is entirely possible, as the gap widens between the labor aristocracy, trade union officialdom and the masses of the workers, as it already is occurring, for the Communists to become the organizers of the new militant trade unionsm with its basis in the class struggle which the inevitable pressure of capitalism and the continued betrayals of the masses by their leaders will put on the order of business of the American working class.

THE present situation undoubtedly holds great dangers for our party and the whole labor movement. The deadening effect of this period upon the general labor movement has been previously outlined but it is evident also that our party has not escaped entirely a similar effect.

It would be the greatest mistake imaginable if, on the basis of the possibilities for organization work among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers we should elevate this work to the level of revolutionary political activity. Such a course would inevitably relegate us to the status of a trade union party, intent only on immediate reforms reminiscent of the Bernsteinism of the social-democracy.

THERE is the second danger that in attempting to evade the first our party will become the originator of and instrument for the uttering of revolutionary phrases without any connection with the life and struggles of the American masses and thereby isolate itself from the broad stream of the American labor movement.

Only a clear understanding of the united front tactic directed toward getting masses of workers into motion on the issues of their daily struggles and isolating, not our party, but the agents of imperialism within the labor movement, the trade union bureaucracy, because of their deliberate betrayals which we must be able not only to point out but explain to the masses on the basis of Leninism, will prevent our party succumbing to either one of these two dangers.

WE must develop an understanding and a method whereby we can secure for the workingclass and our party the maximum results from any given situation.

More than ever, when there are such large sections of the workingclass corrupted by the sops thrown to them by immensely powerful and wealthy rulingclass of America, it is necessary that there be no separation of the economic and political struggles and that in every struggle the maximum effort be exerted, without jeopardizing the possibility of immediate substantial achievement, to broaden and connect isolated conflicts with the general struggle against capitalism and the capitalist state.

THAT this demands a party solidly rooted in the American labor movement and conscious of the traditions of that movement without being rendered incapable of flexibility and of devising and adopting new methods of struggle by the weight of tradition, it seems almost needless to state.

Our party cannot by itself produce great political struggles nor can it lead these struggles when the situation arises unless it has won the loyalty of the workingclass because of its achievements.

ALL the facts of the present situation point unerringly to the conclusion that the line of our party is that of a revolutionary party which has a correct program, has devoloped some skill in maneuvering, organizing and inspiring certain sections of the workers in their daily struggles, but which has not as yet developed the strength and following necessary to exert a decisive influence on the American labor movement.

Even tho we had here in America a revolutionary situation our party could not lead the masses in the right direction because of its weakness. If the British Communist Party was not able to overcome the dead weight of the reactionary leadership of the labor movement in the general strike and prevent a betrayal in a situation a thousand times more favorable than that existing in America, how much more difficult is our problem and how much more routine work in the labor movement lies ahead of us.

AS the subjective factor in the American class struggle, we cannot wait for great political struggles to develop with the hope that in their difficulty the masses will come flocking to our banner. The reverse is true. In this period we must build and consolidate our influence while at the same time gaining in the daily struggles the skill, knowledge and stamina which alone enable Communist parties to turn revolutionary situations into actual and victorious revolution.

We must be content with smaller achievements conscious that they are of a solid character and represent real steps on the road to building an American mass Communist party.

THE survey of the labor movement from the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. in 1923 to the recent Detroit convention shows:

1.) That the trade union leadership has been going steadily to the right and is acting as the agent of the capitalist class in the labor movement.

2.) That large sections of the trade union membership has been going steadily to the right under the influence of (a) the concessions made by a dominant American imperialism and (b) the worker-cooperation policy of the trade union leadership.

3.) That certain sections of the unorganized workers are also being lulled into quiescence by various kinds of profit-sharing, welfare, social insurance, pensions and company union schemes.

4.) That as a result of this the labor movement has reached the lowest point in its history judged by the standard of class-consciousness, militancy and effectiveness.

5.) That in spite of the extraordinary efforts made by the capitalists and the trade union leadership to destroy all will to struggle, there is a still weak but definite leftward pressure from below.

6.) That this leftward tendency can be mobilized by the left wing and our party to force action from the leadership in support of trade union struggles like those of the Passaic textile workers and the garment workers.

7.) That there is in a number of both light and heavy industries a response to such slogans as "Organize the Unorganized" and "An Increase in Wages."

8.) That it is possible in this period for Communists to organize and lead struggles based on the urgent needs of bitterly exploited workers but that this is still accompanied by enormous difficulties.

9.) That Communist nucleus work and shop bulletins, considering the lack of forces available for these elementary tasks, meet with a gratifying response from workers in basic industry and hold great possibilities for the workingclass and our party.

10.) That the left wing is still very weak, has little organizational character and can develop a mass character at present only by concentrating on immediate elementary demands.

11.) That the political consciousness of the masses is at an extremely low level as shown by the lack of response to labor party agitation and the almost complete liquidation of the farmer-labor party movements.

12.) That the pre-war revolutionary movement has been definitely liquidated, nothing remaining of it except small isolated groups and individuals here and there without mass influence.

OUR party, as already stated, alone makes a challenge to American capitalism.

On the basis of this fact and on the concrete facts of the present situation, the chief factor in which is the dominant position of American imperialism, faced nevertheless with renewed and merciless competition for world markets, as indicated by the recent free trade manifesto signed by J. P. Morgan and other finance-capitalists, and which will place inevitably new and intolerable burdens on the American masses, we must and we will intensify our work of basing our party firmly in the American labor movement and preparing the workingclass for victorious struggle for a workers' and farmers' government under the banner of the Communist International.

U. S. Women to Fight for Reenactment of Maternity Aid Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Presure by 4,000,000 women, represented by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters and other national women's organizations will be brought to bear to secure the re-enactment of the Sheppard-Towner act, the maternity act, which expires June 30, 1927.

Chief opponents of the bill are Senator Reed, Missouri, and Senator King, Utah.

The bill provides for an appropriation to be used for the advancement of maternity and infant welfare work. The 1921 act appropriated $1,240,000 for this work for five years.

3 Killed in Crash.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 24.—Three persons were killed and two others were injured, one perhaps fatally, when a truck and a passenger automobile collided on the William Penn highway near the Indiana-Cambria county line early today.

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October 1st

Dear Mr. Lovestone:-

As a believer in free speech, absolute, universal and unlimited, I am delighted to see the Daily Worker making its way. I am, of course, no advocate of communism. It seems to me to be so unsound as to be almost insane. But I am glad that you have set up so energetic and interesting a paper to argue for it, and hope that you get enough support to keep it going.

Sincerely yours,

"I am delighted to see The DAILY WORKER making its way up."

THIS is what Mencken says. It is very seldom that Mencken has words of praise for anybody or anything.

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THEN give today to Keep The DAILY WORKER

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